

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Ignace District

LAND USE GUIDELINES



Ministry of
Natural
Resources

Hon. Alan W. Pope
Minister

W. T. Foster
Deputy Minister

1983

Leisure District

LAND RECONSTRUCTION

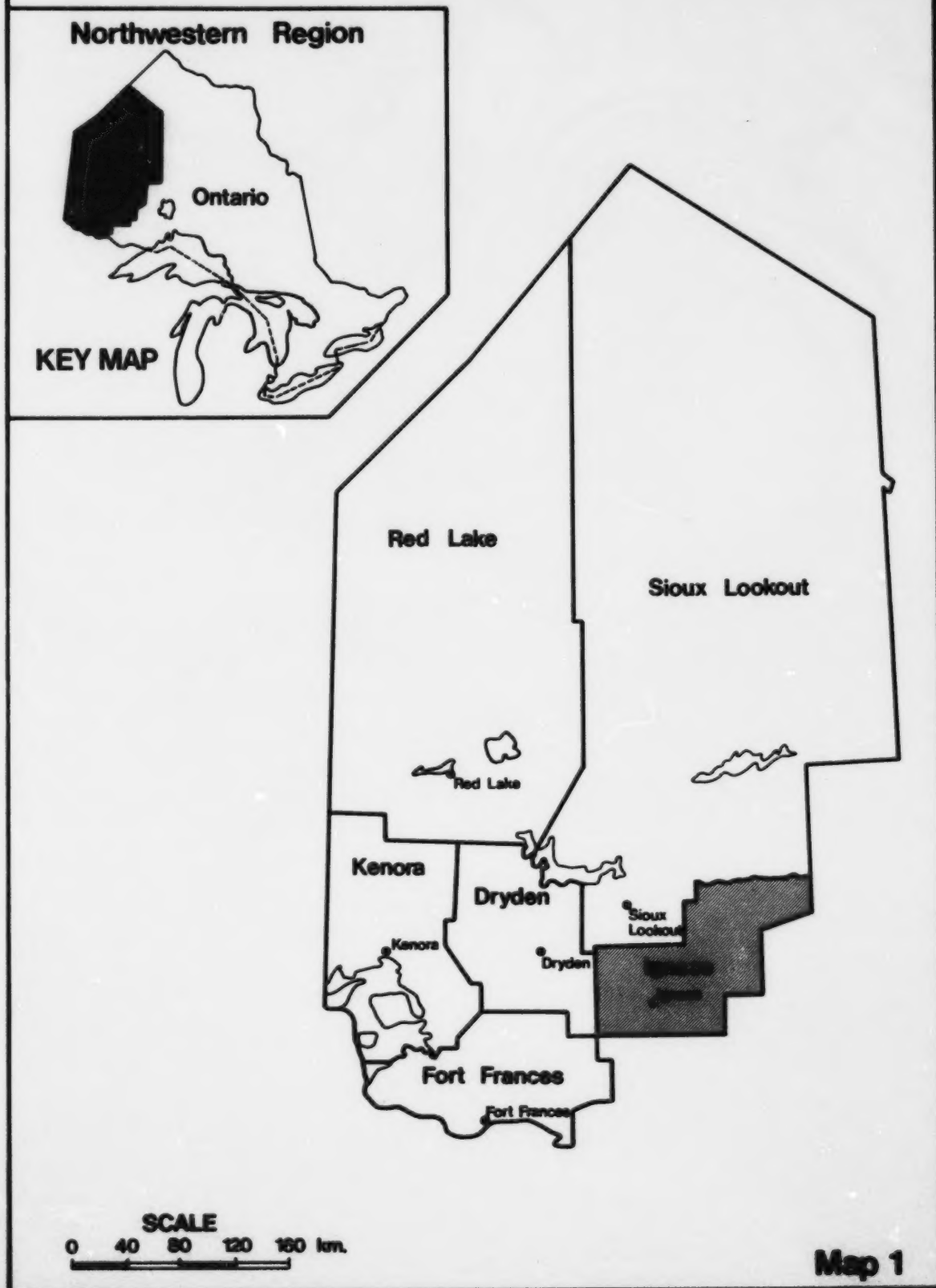


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District and Regional Setting



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PLATE 1

FOREWORD

The Ministry of Natural Resources has a primary responsibility for the management of the Province's natural resources, in particular those related to resource development and outdoor recreation.

This document will serve as a design for integrated resource development in the Ignace District. It is also intended to provide others with an understanding of the Ministry's mandate and its programs which rely on both Crown and private lands for success.

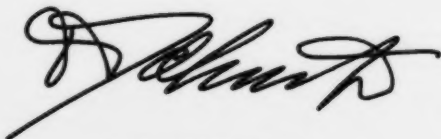
To ensure an integrated approach the *Ignace District Land Use Guidelines* identify where and in what manner the ministry may use Crown land, and to what extent it may wish to suggest uses of private land, in working towards the achievement of Ministry objectives.

For Crown land the Ministry must consider the land and water requirements for both its own programs and those of other government agencies. This will require ongoing liaison with these other agencies. The ministry will continue to consult with private landowners and local municipalities since the latter have the responsibility for control of private land use.

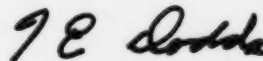
The program targets and approaches outlined in this document follow the overall direction outlined in the Ministry's *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. The *Land Use Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the planning process of municipalities and other agencies. It is recognized, however, that this document has no legal status.

Planning is a continuous process and must be responsive to changing needs, information and technology. Thus the targets and strategies presented in this document are subject to revision based on such factors as changes in government policy, new or refined resource information, and significant changes to land use in other planning documents. To accommodate changes the *Land Use Guidelines* will normally be reviewed every ten years and will involve full public consultation.

Comments may be addressed to the District Manager at any time.



Regional Director
Northwestern Region



District Manager
Ignace District

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A: district context

The Ignace District is one of six administrative Districts in the Northwestern Administrative Region of the Ministry of Natural Resources (Map 1). The District consists of 11,520 square kilometres of boreal forest, rivers and lakes. Almost a fifth of the total area is water covered, a characteristic which makes the District important for waterbased recreation.

The area was likely inhabited by Indian people as early as 8,000 years ago although artifacts have only been located from more recent civilizations (3,000 B.C. — 1,700 A.D.). These artifacts have consisted of pottery and arrowheads in the English River, Sandbar Lake and Agimak Lake areas. The Ojibway moved in to Northwestern Ontario from the Sault Ste. Marie area during the fur trading period of the late 1700's. As they travelled through the area they displaced the Selkirk (Cree) Indians who generally migrated north.

The fur trade (early 1700's) and the development of the Canadian Pacific Railway (1879) were the first influences of white men on the Ignace area. Other activities which followed included logging, gold mining and tourism in the early 1900's and the construction of the Trans Canada Highway link-up with Ignace in 1935.

Ignace townsite, however, remained a village until the early 1970's when mining development at Sturgeon Lake stimulated the town's growth from a population of 600 to 2,300 people. Coincident with mining expansion has been an increase in forest industry operations within the District. The population of the Ignace District now totals 2,500 people. Ninety-four percent of the people reside within the Township of Ignace. The remainder live in the unorganized communities of Valora, English River, Allanwater, and Severn Lake.

Ninety percent of the land within the Ignace District is crown land, with the remainder being patented or private land. The largest portion of the patent land consists of three blocks, each 275 square kilometres in size, which are owned by

Abitibi-Price Incorporated.

The last ice retreat, which occurred roughly 10,000 years ago, left deposits of glacial debris throughout the Ignace District. This debris, in the form of moraines, eskers, or simply deposits of clay, sand and silt mean that the District is rich in the aggregate needed for roads and other developments. The deposits are underlain by the Canadian Shield and by several greenstone belts with high to moderate potential for mineral extraction.

The majority of the District is within the Boreal Forest Region with principal tree species being black spruce and jack pine. River systems within the Ignace District generally drain in a northerly (English River System) and westerly (Lake of the Woods System) direction. As mentioned previously, almost a fifth of the District is covered by water. District lakes vary from small ponds to 20,000 hectare Sturgeon Lake, one of the largest inland lake trout fisheries in Ontario.

B: terms of reference

The *Ignace District Land Use Guidelines*, have been prepared within the framework of the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*.

The intention of the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* is to state the policies and objectives of individual programs of the Ministry in the Northwestern Planning Region, and integrate these into a comprehensive conceptual land use plan which will both identify and help resolve conflicting demands on the region's resources. At the same time, it provides an overall strategy within which the more detailed *Ignace District Land Use Guidelines* will function.

With the regional planning strategy finalized in the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* (May, 1982), the planning process moved from the regional level to the district level. It was during this period that the regional policies and targets were tested, planning options developed and subsequently, the final guidelines produced.

The *Ignace District Land Use Guidelines* will identify the appropriate land and water areas where various Ministry programs will be carried out over a long term to the year 2000. The document will identify these land use areas and provide detailed management guidelines for each area. It will outline how the Ministry could use public land and would like to influence the use of private land where necessary to achieve its resource objectives and targets. While the *Ignace District Land Use Guidelines* will indicate generally where the Ministry of Natural Resources' programs will occur, individual resource management plans determine how particular resources will be managed. These plans will follow and be consistent with the policies and intent stated in the overall guiding document.

The document indicates what the Ministry of Natural Resources wishes to achieve on Crown land, and influence on private land and the lands of other agencies such as Conservation Authorities, in order to achieve Ministry objectives. The *Ignace District Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status.

The planning control of private land in organized municipalities is exercised through municipal planning documents which are prepared in accordance with and under the authority of the *Planning Act* which is administered by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

There will be occasions when the Ministry will feel that a certain land use or proposed development on private land while in conformity with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponents, the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations, they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with MNR policy.

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, Conservation Authorities and interest groups are key participants in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents.

There are two interim plans currently in place in the Ignace District:

- The *Ignace Interim Plan* which was prepared in 1972 to prevent the development of resource conflicts in the Ignace area due to increased forestry and mining operations and,
- The *Graham Area Plan* which was also developed in 1972 and which covered the part of the Ignace District to the east of Sturgeon Lake.

The intent of these local area plans has been incorporated into the *Ignace District Land Use Guidelines*. Upon approval of this document both interim plans will be rescinded.

In the future, the *Land Use Guidelines* may be modified to reflect new information and changing circumstances.

c: planning process

The first stage in the preparation of the *Ignace District Land Use Guidelines* involved the collection and analysis of data and survey information pertaining to the present use, capability, and potential of the land and water resources in the Planning Area. Presentation and analysis of this information, along with a summary of public input and evaluation to date was presented to the public for review in a *Background Information Report*. This report was released in May, 1980. An open house was held in December 1980 to display and explain the background information and the Ministry's planning process. The public was asked to comment on the accuracy of the Ministry's information and to provide any additional knowledge they had of the planning area and raise any problems or issues they felt should be addressed during the planning process.

Based upon Ministry policies, targets assigned from the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*, analysis of the background information and public input, options relating to future growth and development of the natural resources within the Ignace District planning area were developed. The Ministry policies and targets and the optional concept plans developed to achieve the targets were presented to the public for comment in the document entitled, *Proposed Policy and Optional Plans*. This was distributed to the individuals and groups on the mailing list. An open house was also held in June of 1982 to explain the policy and proposals outlined in the optional plans document and to invite public comment. In addition to receiving many verbal and written comments as a result of the open house and circulation of the documents, the Ministry held follow-up meetings with interest groups at their request. All public input was recorded, responded to where necessary, filed, analyzed and evaluated. Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the District Office, the

Ministry's Main Office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park. Details of the public participation program, such as the attendance at open houses and the number of responses received, are found in Appendix A.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, a final draft of the *District Land Use Guidelines* was prepared. The Minister personally reviewed the District summary and analysis of public comment and discussed the draft *District Land Use Guidelines* with the District Manager. Further modifications were made to the document as a result of the Ministry's internal review.

D: target assignment

The *Ignace District Land Use Guidelines* represent the way in which the District may utilize land and water resources to achieve the targets assigned from the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* (NWSLUP, May 1982). The targets were derived through a consideration of local needs

and resource potential for each of the programs which are the responsibility of the Ministry, and were tested by the District on the basis of capability. Details of the particular program targets which were assigned are found in Table 1.

TABLE 1 TARGETS ASSIGNED TO IGNACE DISTRICT FROM NWSLUP

Program	Assigned Target from NWSLUP
Commercial Fur	harvest of 1800 beaver/year
Cottaging	100 new cottage lots by the year 2000
Fisheries	
Commercial	65,000 kgs/year
Sport	319,000 kgs/year
Forestry	
Conifer	810,000 net merchantable cubic metres/year.
Provincial Parks	
Day Use Opportunities	6,000
Car Camping Opportunities	16,000
Non-Wilderness Opportunities	41,000
Landscape Units	2
Wildlife	
Moose	harvest of 700 moose/year
Bear	harvest of 150 bear/year
Wild Rice	41,000 kgs/year

To determine how the targets could be achieved within the District, planning options were developed and the public was consulted as to their social acceptability. In some options, not all of the assigned targets could be achieved and it was necessary to accept a level of achievement less than that which was prescribed by the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. Details on levels of target achievement are found in Section II-C-10. A discussion of the various options presented in *Phase II—Proposed Policy and Optional Plans* and the associated public comment follows.

E: summary of planning options

As stated previously, planning options were developed to indicate the various ways in which the land and water resources might be utilized to meet the resource program targets assigned to the District from the strategic planning exercise. In the Ignace District, three planning options were identified.

The overall objective of all of the options was to provide for expansion of parks, tourism, and recreation while protecting economic activities of the District, such as timber harvesting, mining and commercial fishing. The main differences between the three options were in the number of parks presented and the handling of forest reserves. In turn, the different options resulted in varying degrees of target achievement for the extraction activities that are carried out in the District. Aspects of the options which were common to all three are as follows:

- no cut reserve on all lake trout lakes;
- status of Sandbar Lake Provincial Park changed from recreation to natural environment;
- attempt to balance sport fishing opportunities so that the accessible lakes are not over-harvested while remote lakes are under-utilized;
- complete utilization of wildlife, wild rice, commercial fur, commercial fish and mineral resources encouraged; and,
- timber harvesting to be encouraged in all areas except parks and the recreation area to the east of Sandbar Lake Provincial Park.

A summary of the options presented in the Phase II document *Proposed Policies and Optional Plans* follows:

1. OPTION A

This option would meet 100 percent of the parks targets for the Ignace District by providing three new waterway parks (Brightsands, Turtle and English Rivers), and one nature reserve (Bonheur Lake). To protect tourism and recreational values the option proposed:

- no-cut shoreline reserves on designated canoe routes, existing cottaging lakes and one tourism lake (Seseganaga);

- Crown land to be provided on a number of lakes for increased cottaging subdivisions, remote cottages and commercial tourism facilities, dependent on capability studies. These lakes would have 120 metre managed reserves. It was assumed that up to fifty percent of the mature timber in a managed reserve would be harvested; and,
- primary and secondary highways to have managed reserves (i.e. Highways 17, 599 and 642).

This option would meet 100 percent of target achievement in all policy areas except for timber, moose, bear and commercial fur.

Thirteen percent of the respondents in the public input phase indicated a preference for this option. A further six percent indicated that more parks than proposed in Option A should be created.

2. OPTION B

Option B differed from the other options primarily in terms of candidate parks and in the way forest reserves were applied. This option included two waterway parks (Brightsands and Turtle Rivers) and two nature reserve parks (Bonheur Lake and Wabigoon River). Reserves were handled as follows:

- no-cut reserves on major highway corridors and Seseganaga Lake; and,
- managed shoreline reserves on designated canoe routes, tourism, and cottaging lakes.

This option achieved a slightly higher percentage of timber and wildlife targets than Option A. However it resulted in only 30 percent achievement of non-wilderness recreation opportunities due to the deletion of the English River Waterway as a candidate park. All other targets, as in Option A, were achieved to 100 percent.

There was little response to this option. One individual preferred it to the other two concepts. An environmental group proposed that the Wabigoon River Nature Reserve be proposed along with Option A parks if Dryden District did not

provide protection for the preferred alternate to the reserve.

3. OPTION C

This option was very similar to Option B except for the deletion of the Wabigoon River Nature Reserve and the handling of reserves. The proposed parks for the option included two waterways (Brightsands and Turtle River) and one nature reserve (Bonheur Lake). Reserves were handled as follows:

- managed reserves for designated canoe routes, cottaging lakes, tourism lakes and major road corridors; and,

- no-cut shoreline reserves for lake trout lakes (as in Option A and B).

This option resulted in the same target achievement as Option B except for a marginal increase in timber target achievement.

Option C was preferred by 25 percent of those who commented on optional plans. An additional 16 percent of respondents indicated that they wanted Option C with modifications. Some of these modifications involved a reduction in the size or number of parks being proposed. Other modifications represented requests for further no-cut reserves or extensions to proposed parks.

F: response to planning options

The Ministry encouraged the public to respond to two previous documents—*Background Information—Ignace District*: released in May, 1980 and *Proposed Policy and Optional Plans* released in June, 1982. Two open houses were held to provide information to the public on these reports. While the first open house in December, 1980 had a very low attendance, over one hundred people attended the second open house in June, 1982. The exchange of ideas which followed provided the Ministry with additional information on local and provincial needs and values. Just over 130 comments were received from 120 individuals, industries, and associations. These comments varied from phone calls, letters, and briefs to the comment sheets which were handed out with the *Proposed Policy and Optional Plans* document. (See Appendix A for further detail.)

The main points of concern raised in public reaction to the draft *Proposed Policy and Optional Plans* are summarized below.

1. OPTIONAL PLANS

Suggested modifications to the Option C draft presented in the *Proposed Policy and Optional Plans* document were received. These modifications focused on changes to the number and/or

size of parks being proposed. Just over half of the 52 respondents on optional plans approved of the number of parks proposed in Option C or a greater number of parks. The next largest group, representing 42 percent of the respondents, wanted no new parks or less park acreage than in Option C. This group stressed the 'multiple use' approach. The *Ignace District Land Use Guidelines* are based on a modification of Option C.

2. PARKS

Changes to the proposed policy were recommended. Forty-five percent of the 76 people who commented on parks, supported parks saying that they were valuable areas for recreation and protection of natural features. Others (20 percent) did not want new parks, feeling that park land represented a loss of extractive activities thus decreasing employment and income. A middle group (35 percent) supported parks but felt the park targets should be lowered. Specific park proposals receiving strong support were the Turtle River, English River and Bonheur Lake candidates. However the English River waterway was also opposed by a local fish and game club as it is a popular hunting and motorboat area. Although the Brightsands River did not receive the same

type of backing as the other park candidates, it was supported by Parks for Tomorrow and other environmental groups. The District response to these comments was to keep the park candidates recommended in Option C of the *Proposed Policy and Optional Plans* draft but to reduce the size of the candidates in Option C by about twenty-five percent.

3. FOREST RESERVES

Forty-six comments were received on the proposed reserves policy. Just over one-quarter of the respondents wanted no-cut shoreline reserves on all District lakes. Another quarter wanted no-cut reserves particularly on one of the following; highways, lake trout lakes, tourism lakes, baitfish lakes and recreational areas (i.e. portages, campsites, cottaging lakes). Twenty percent of the respondents wanted managed reserves on all lakes. Local residents were split almost equally between those wanting no-cut reserves and those wanting managed reserves. Local tourist operators, on the other hand, were generally behind no-cut reserves. The new Modified Management Area Policy and the possibility of limited timber harvesting in the vicinity of trout lakes are in response to the above comments.

4. ACCESS ROADS

The thirty-one responses received on the proposed access roads policy were split almost equally between those wanting current access roads to be maintained and those wanting access to be more restrictive. The majority of those who wanted road access maintained were local sports fishermen and/or local hunters. Just over half of the respondents requesting restricted access were local tourist operators. The revised roads policy contained in this document was prepared in an attempt to deal with the conflicting views on access road management.

5. FISHERIES, WILDLIFE, AND COMMERCIAL FUR POLICIES

There was general support for the fisheries, wildlife, and commercial fur policies although many specific suggestions for management of these resources were received. For example, almost half of the people who commented on the lake trout policy wanted increased management of this resource—either restrictions on limits and season lengths or stocking of lake trout lakes. Public responses regarding specific issues, for example, hunting season length and licence regulations, are being dealt with at the resource management planning level.

6. COTTAGING

The majority of the 23 respondents on this proposed policy recommended changes to the current cottaging program. These changes ranged from developing more lakes for road-accessible cottaging to restricting expansion of the cottaging program on specific lakes. Although there was some opposition (4 respondents) to utilizing Encamp Lake to meet the cottaging target, the District feels that the lake should still be available for consideration. One of the reasons for this decision was that funds have already been spent on the Encamp Lake Plan. Also, most of the lakes suggested as alternates for Encamp Lake are generally not suitable due to lack of access or to presence of significant lake trout fisheries. However the District is recommending that lake plans be prepared for Barrel and Indian Lakes in order to provide better quality cottaging opportunities.

7. CROWN LAND RECREATION

Three-quarters of the 20 respondents on the proposed Crown land recreation policy felt that it was not strict enough. They wanted free use of Crown land, particularly by non-residents, to be discontinued. The concerns expressed regarding Crown land recreation were incorporated into the new Crown Land Recreation Policy.

8. TOURISM

Eighteen comments were received on this policy area. The majority of the respondents felt that the tourism industry was important and that it should be protected and allowed to expand. In response to these comments, this document lists fifteen lakes which will be considered for increased tourism fishing opportunities.

9. THE LAND USE PLANNING PROCESS

About half of the 22 people who commented on the planning process felt that there was too much information to absorb in too little time. Other people felt that the planning information was incomplete and should have included a socio-economic analysis, particularly in regard to the impacts of various reserves and parks on timber supply to the mills.

10. FORESTRY

Thirteen out of seventeen respondents on the forestry policy felt that either regeneration was inadequate or that cutting was occurring above a sustainable yield level. The timber policy in this

document addresses these concerns.

11. MINING

The majority of the 21 people who commented on mining were concerned about the possible impact of mining activities on the environment. Fifty-two percent of the comments received on this subject stated that a close watch should be kept on environmental quality in the vicinity of mining operations. The second most documented issue pertaining to mining related to land withdrawn from mining. Thirty-three percent of the comments received indicated that no land or an absolute minimum of land should be considered as unavailable for mining activities. In response to these comments, the final document provides for exploration and extraction on virtually all of the Crown or proposed park land in the District.

As a result of the public input received and the associated analysis and evaluation, the District has modified Option C as presented in the Phase Two document *Optional Plans and Approach to Policy*. An outline of the *Ignace District Land Use Guidelines* is presented below.

There are three new recommended parks and one existing provincial park within the Ignace District. Two of the recommended parks are Waterway class parks which follow the Turtle and Brightsands Rivers. These parks have been reduced in size so that their boundaries are a minimum of 200 metres from the high water mark along both shorelines. They provide 12,000 of the 50,000 non-wilderness recreation opportunities assigned to the Northwestern Region. In this document, part of one of the two landscape units targeted for the Ignace District is being recommended for representation. This landscape unit, the Sioux Lookout Bedrock Drift Complex, is represented within the Brightsands River Candidate Park. The Little Metionga Nature Reserve which represented the Raven Lake Outwash Plain landscape unit has been removed from park consideration. The remaining recommended park is the Bonheur River Kame which is recommended as a Nature Reserve. This area has been reduced in size from the Phase Two document so that it now conforms to the area excluded in the English River Forest Management Agreement. This protects the earth science feature but does not provide a buffer zone.

The only existing provincial park in Ignace District at present, is Sandbar Lake Provincial Park. It will be changed from a Recreation class park to a Natural Environment class park and enlarged to include the recreation area to the east of Highway 599. One hundred percent of the day

use and car camping target for the Ignace District is met in Sandbar Lake Provincial Park.

Two candidate parks have been deleted from the draft options presented in Phase Two. These are the English River Waterway and the Wabigoon Nature Reserve. Most of the former is now being treated as a recreation area. The latter has been assimilated into an "extraction" oriented area (Area No. 3).

Modified management areas in the District will protect recreationally and biologically valuable areas. These areas will cover shorelands along all lakes and rivers in the District. Modified management will also be practiced along road corridors, trails and portages. It is important to note that mature timber volumes in these managed areas may be harvested over the next twenty years.

The *Land Use Guidelines* allow for an increase in cottaging and commercial tourism opportunities. A number of areas within the District will be considered for expansion of private and commercial recreation facilities. Four lakes have proposed cottage subdivisions, fourteen lakes will be considered for new remote cottages and fifteen lakes will be considered for new outpost camps. Also it is recommended that lake plans for Indian and Barrel Lakes be carried out in order to assess their cottaging potential. Lakes with existing and proposed tourism facilities will have modified management areas along their shoreline.

Commercial fur, moose and bear harvests are to be increased. In recommended park areas these activities will be allowed to continue. Productivity data indicate that the Ignace District is capable of increasing commercial fishing and wild rice harvesting. Conversely, current levels of angling appear to be in excess of sport fish productivity. Efforts will be made to redirect angling to areas that are presently under-utilized.

Timber harvesting will be encouraged in all non-park areas. Other extractive activities such as mining, peat extraction and the removal of aggregate will be permitted in most areas. Though no specific mining production targets have been assigned, development will be encouraged in areas other than parks.

Details on the *Ignace District Land Use Guidelines* are found in the following section.

A: introduction

The *Ignace District Land Use Guidelines* indicate how the land and water resources within the District are to be utilized in the achievement of the resource program objectives assigned to the District through the Northwestern Strategic Land Use Planning program. In addition, this

section indicates the general and particular resource policies that will guide program development, and outlines recommended locations for carrying out specific activities and general operating guidelines for each activity.

B: general policies

The statements contained in this section represent the overall policies guiding the activities of the Ministry of Natural Resources in Northwestern Ontario as summarized from the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*.

1. THE PUBLIC INTEREST

The Crown (Ontario) owned resources of the Province belong to all the people of Ontario and will be administered in the best interests of the provincial population as a whole, including the special interests of the residents of the areas where the resources are located.

Traditional native rights both within provincial parks and on Crown land will continue to be respected.

2. ENVIRONMENT

The Ministry of Natural Resources will be committed to maintaining and improving overall environmental quality. All management programs of the Ministry will be subject to the *Environmental Assessment Act*. The Ministry of Natural

Resources will also continue to identify through its component programs those areas which are sensitive to development.

a. Discussion

"Environment" is defined in the *Environmental Assessment Act* (1975) as the social, economic, cultural, and natural conditions that influence the life of man or a community. The main concern of the Ministry of Natural Resources is that the environment provides the biophysical base for its programs. In addition, the Ministry has certain specific responsibilities related to the environment. These include the identification of sensitive areas and the enforcement of legislation such as the *Endangered Species Act* (e.g., bald eagle nests in Area No. 5), the *Fisheries Act*, and the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*. The Ministry of Natural Resources will ensure that resource management activities adhere to the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act*, unless specifically exempted.

The Ministry continues to be concerned over the effects of acid rain on vegetation and fisheries habitat in Ontario. It plans to continue participation with the Ministry of Environment in the

five year experimental program begun in 1981 which investigates the feasibility of neutralizing acidic surface waters to protect aquatic life in Ontario lakes susceptible to acid rain, and to rehabilitate those lakes already damaged.

Sensitive areas identified in the planning process may be defined as those areas that contain features of value whose preservation is the main theme of management. The Ministry will continue its commitment to identify these sites through its component programs (e.g., fish and wildlife, parks, etc.).

In cooperation with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, the Ministry of Natural Resources will assist in the management of significant cultural resources within provincial parks and on Crown land.

3. ENERGY

The Ministry of Natural Resources will contribute to the implementation of Ontario's Energy Security Policy, through its allocation of land and water to various users.

The Ontario Government objectives in the Energy policy include:

- an increase in the proportion of Ontario's energy consumption provided from resources within the Province from 22.6 percent in 1979 to 37.5 percent by 1995; and
- an increased reliance on renewable and recoverable resources, and a decreased reliance on crude oil.

a. Strategy

- lands and waters with potential for providing energy will be identified as part of the analysis of resource potential;
- in making land and water allocations, suitable priority will be given to other land-related uses, in a manner that reflects the importance of the land and water being considered;
- wherever feasible, lands and waters with significant potential for supplying energy will not be permanently committed to other uses that would preclude their use for energy production; and
- the existing hydro facilities, including transmission lines, distribution lines, transformer and distribution stations will continue to be a permitted use within the District.

b. Discussion

The Government's position has several land use implications for the Ministry of Natural Resources:

- a number of resources of interest to MNR such as hydro-electric power, uranium, oil

(including oil shales), gas, lignite, peat, solar energy, and wood will be involved in implementing the energy policy;

- land allocation for energy production will require priority in relation to other allocations which suitably reflects both the relative importance of energy self-sufficiency and the resource potential of the resource being considered for allocation;
- undesirable environmental impact of any energy development on lands and water important to MNR programs will need to be anticipated and effectively dealt with; and
- providing energy may offer new opportunities for intensified resource management in two ways:
 - increased access to some areas, especially in the North, and
 - utilization of otherwise unsuitable material such as cull and dead timber or logging residues.

4. LANDS AND WATERS

The broad objective of the lands and waters program is:

- to facilitate the orderly development and conservation of Ontario's land and water resources for continuous social and economic benefits for the people of Ontario; and
- to prevent loss of life, and to minimize social disruption, property damage and loss of natural resource values from forest fires, floods, erosion, earth slippage and abandoned mines.

To implement the lands and waters program the following strategies apply:

a. Geographical Referencing

A basis for a geographical referencing system will be developed and maintained. Such a system will include surveys, geographical referencing standards and the production of the Ontario Basic Maps. These activities will be major factors contributing to orderly development.

b. Crown Land

The lands and waters program has a custodianship responsibility for Crown land. This is carried out by asserting the Crown's proprietary interest concerning illegal occupations, by collecting acreage tax on mining lands and by maintaining up to date records of land grants. The Government's position on land claims, such as those by Native people, will be clarified.

c. Multiple Use

Overall plans for multiple use of land and water will be developed, implemented and maintained.

The major strategy to ensure a high return on the Crown's land and water resources is "Multiple Use". This means that two or more uses are accommodated within the same general area, perhaps at the same time or sequentially, and that single use areas are only designated where and when absolutely necessary.

Plans for multiple use will be implemented directly on Crown land and will include all land, including candidate parks. Any values to be protected in candidate parks, shorelands, roadsides, or any other land will determine the appropriate uses to be permitted.

Identified park values in candidate parks will be protected. Uses and facilities which complement the achievement of objectives will be encouraged and uses which have no significant negative impact on the long term achievement of park objectives will be permitted with judicious controls. Uses which would conflict with long term achievement of park objectives will be prohibited.

d. Access Roads

(i) Objective Access roads will be developed and maintained consistent with approved Ministry policies, resource management plans and operating guidelines. To ensure overall coordination, multi-year plans for road access will be prepared for the Province, the region, and the districts. The following statements represent the basics of the Ministry's access road policy:

- access roads will be built to stimulate development and use of Ontario's natural resources;
- access roads will take into account tourism requirements for isolation, the needs of the mining and forest industries, outdoor recreation opportunities for residents of Ontario, and incidental general public, commercial and industrial transportation uses;
- access road plans will be developed on a long term basis and will be subject to public consultation;
- plans will take into account the requirement (if any) for public access;
- roads will be classified as permanent or temporary based on intended use;
- temporary roads will be rendered inoperative when intended uses are fulfilled;
- access roads may be closed temporarily or seasonally to the public for resource management and/or public safety reasons; and
- alignment of roads will be planned
 - to avoid lake access where appropriate
 - to provide controlled access, or
 - to provide public access consistent with the intended purpose of the roads.

(ii) Strategy All individual access road proposals will be subject to an alignment and impact review to ensure that:

- the need for the road is understood;
- some alternative routes have been explored;
- affected resource users in the area have an opportunity to contribute to the planning of the project;
- the selected route is aligned in such a way as to minimize its impact on existing resource users;
- the Ministry's intentions concerning the future status of the road, and possible use restrictions are clearly understood.

The District Manager will ensure that all proposed road plans are available for public review at the District office. The District Manager will also review pertinent road location/construction plans for the upcoming year with all affected tourist operators, the local NOTO representatives, and others. As a general guide, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to ensure that all forest access roads are located at least 120 meters from the shoreline of lakes indicated by the District Manager. There will be many situations where this will not be possible and in the event that proposed locations are not feasible, and that alternative locations cannot be agreed upon, the District Manager will call a meeting of the parties involved, to discuss and resolve the differences.

While roads will generally be open to the public, this practice may not always be beneficial, particularly when limited resources come under increasing pressure. Therefore, the Ministry may elect to close roads under its jurisdiction where:

- an emergency situation exists of if public safety is in jeopardy;
- such action can be utilized as an effective technique in modifying utilization of resources;
- an existing facility is placed in undue jeopardy due to unlimited public access; or
- the maintenance of future flexibility of resources is required. Except in an emergency, road closure will not deny access to private property directly accessed by the road.

e. Modified Management Areas

(i) Objective Modified Management Areas (MMAs), will be designed to maintain or improve resource values such as

- fish habitat,
- wildlife habitat,
- scenic areas or other recreation or tourism resources and establishments,
- special features such as cultural, historic, biological or earth science sites, and
- fragile forest sites,

within a multiple use context. Land use activity within these areas will be designed so as to maintain and/or improve identified resource values. The following statements represent the basics of the modified management area concept:

- as an initial position, modified management areas will be assumed to be necessary on all shorelands; and
- modified management areas will be established on other areas as necessary.

The term "modified management area" replaces such terms as "forest reserve" and "buffer".

Modified management areas may be established to control any undertaking such as mining or recreation development. Modified management, in the case of forestry, should apply to all operating activities such as road building, stream crossings, cutting, skidding and scarifying. Depending on local conditions, the prescription for forest management could provide for a broad range of utilization levels. Thus cutting could be permitted in some areas and not in others. There are a variety of cutting methods that can be used, however, there is no recommended best method.

(ii) Strategy

- **Shorelands** Because there is a keen competition for shorelands for such uses as forestry, fish and wildlife habitat and recreation, it should be assumed, as an initial position, that a 120 metre MMA is recognized on all shorelands. The dimensions of this area may be altered as necessary to suit particular circumstances. Where it is determined that an MMA is not required, the reason will be documented and filed with the appropriate forest management plan.

The MMA on shorelands should normally be managed by a two-zone concept where the inner zone, next to the water, is a zone of minimal disturbance. The outer zone should be an area of more general use, however, certain aspects of management will have to be carefully controlled. The extent of each zone will vary with local conditions such as topography and soil material.

The suggested width of the minimal disturbance zone is as follows:

Shore Slope in percent	Width of Minimal Disturbance Zone
0	15 metres
10	30 metres
20	40 metres
30	50 metres
40	60 metres

The minimal disturbance zone could, in some cases, be an area where forest cutting is not permitted, but in some cases modified forest cutting could occur. However, roads, which are considered a major disturbance, should not be built in the minimal disturbance zone. Because roads can cause major losses of fish habitat, a set of guidelines for road construction will be attached to all work permits related to the shoreland area. Special reference should be made to stream crossings.

Because lake trout are relatively rare and sensitive to disturbance, very special attention will be given to protection of their habitat. To protect lake trout habitat, it may be necessary to modify management practices beyond the immediate shoreland area. Some management practices may have to be modified throughout the entire watershed around the trout lakes.

Sensitive features of other fish habitat such as walleye spawning areas, must also receive special protection.

- **Other Areas** MMAs may be identified, planned and managed for other program concerns as necessary:
 - **Wildlife** Areas for wildlife must include habitat of endangered species and may include deer and moose habitat or other special wildlife habitat such as heronries;
 - **Scenic Resources** Areas for the maintenance or improvement of scenery may be identified and managed. For example, areas along certain highways and designated trails may be identified as an MMA. However, it will not normally be acceptable to designate extensive areas of no forest cutting for this purpose. While it is recognized that it is desirable to leave some areas uncut, it is also recognized that a well planned forest harvest can result in a varied and pleasing landscape;
 - **Other Recreation or Tourism Resources and Establishments** Where it is in the public interest to do so, an MMA may be identified and managed to protect particular recreation or tourism resources and establishments. The extent of the no-cut portions of such an area would have to be related to the direct and indirect benefits that would accrue to the people of Ontario from such protection. Each case must be judged on its own merits;
 - **Special Features** such as Cultural and Historic Sites MMAs may be identified and managed to protect those features which require protection.

- **Responsibility** The identification and management of MMAs will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Natural Resources who will ensure:
 - that a management prescription is prepared for each MMA and all MNR program concerns are given consideration;
 - that private sector interests, such as cottagers and special interest groups are consulted and kept informed as necessary;
 - that suitable records are kept of MMAs, their prescription and their treatments; and,
 - that suitable management controls are in place and implemented so that MMAs are managed according to the MMA prescription.

f. Crown Land Disposition

Crown land will be made available for development and to encourage private initiatives on Crown land. This will be achieved by ensuring:

- that dispositions are consistent with existing development plans and meet the requirements of other agencies and ministries;
- that any Crown land disposition in a planning area will be consistent with the policies of the official plan and zoning by-law where such exist;
- that lands are developed or put to use without delay for the specific purpose for which they were granted; and,
- that lands are disposed of at prices or rents which represent a market value monetary return to the people of Ontario.

Land will be made available through a variety of means, including sales and leases. While the traditional reasons for such land disposal have been largely for cottages and lodges, the potential scope for future dispositions are many and varied. What follows are examples of how this strategy will be implemented.

(i) Resource Extraction Withdrawals of mining rights on Crown land will be held to the minimum so that exploration and mining development can be encouraged on the broadest Crown land base available. Withdrawal of productive forest land from forest management will also be kept to a minimum.

(ii) Municipalities In organized municipalities, the Ministry of Natural Resources will make public land available for residential and associated uses of such land as approved in an official plan or zoning by-law. Where an official plan or zoning by-law is not in place, the approval of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and other ministries will be required.

In unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural

Resources will dispose of land for rural residential use based upon the policy and recommendation of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. The Ministry of Natural Resources will not act as developer for residential subdivisions in either municipalities or unorganized areas.

(iii) Other Activities Public land will also be made available for municipal, industrial, commercial, institutional, educational and government purposes where approval has been given by the appropriate level of government. Dispositions for agriculture, commercial tourism and cottaging will be subject to their respective policies.

g. Cottaging

(i) Objective A variety of cottage lots from Crown land will be made available to meet that portion of the Ontario resident demand not supplied by the private sector.

The price of Crown lots will include associated service costs such as surveying. In addition, the acquisition of a Crown lot will require ongoing commitment by the lot owners for maintenance of associated facilities such as access roads and waste disposal sites.

(ii) Target The cottaging target assigned to the Ignace District through the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* is 100 new cottage lots to be provided to the public over the period 1982 to 2000.

(iii) Strategy The District will achieve the policy by:

- making available for public disposition some or all of the conventional lakeshore lots currently under lake plans; and,
- making available by lease or land use permit remote cottage lots.

Also in order to provide more flexibility for the program, the District is recommending that lake plans be undertaken for Indian and Barrel Lakes to assess their cottaging potential.

(iv) Discussion Lake Plans are a prerequisite to Crown land cottage development in order to ensure that proposed developments will not reduce water quality below a level acceptable for recreational purposes and the maintenance of healthy, natural fish communities.

Regional policy requires that special consideration be given to lake trout lakes. At present no development is permitted on good quality lake trout lakes, with varying degrees of development allowed on other lakes depending on their classification.

h. Crown Land Recreation

(i) Objectives

- to provide for recreational use by residents;
- to increase economic benefits derived from non-resident recreational use of Crown land; and
- to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident of Ontario users in areas where the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

(ii) Target Quantifiable Crown Land Recreation targets have not been developed.

(iii) Strategy Currently competition between resident and non-resident of Ontario recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in Northern Ontario. In an attempt to deal with this issue, the following strategies have been identified within a Crown Land Recreation Policy for Northern Ontario (as defined in the *Tourism Act*) and will be phased in gradually:

- Crown lands will be zoned to either permit or prohibit Crown land camping by non-residents of Ontario;
- regulations will be passed related to the use of fish and wildlife resources by non-residents of Ontario;
- regulations may contain species and/or harvest limits, seasonal restrictions and may also specify base of operations. Non-residents have a wide variety of options from which to select a base of operations while recreating on Crown land. They include the following categories:
 - Provincial Park campground—National Park campground,
 - commercial campground, hotel, motel, cabin,
 - licenced tourist outfitting establishments including main base lodges and outpost camps,
 - cottages owned by the non-resident,
 - cottages owned by a friend or relative,
 - crown land—designated access points and undeveloped and undesignated areas, and,
 - crown land—under authorization of a land use permit.
- Crown land camping sites may be selected and leased to the private sector to be managed as campsites and made available for public use at market prices; and
- all non-residents of Ontario who camp on Crown land will be required to pay a user fee.

(iv) Discussion Recently, problems relating to the use of recreational Crown land have become more pronounced. The prime reasons for this are increasing numbers of recreationists (both resident and non-resident) competing for resources (fish, game, natural areas) which are finite and, in many cases, are declining. Reasons for the decline are many but the most important

include over-harvesting by recreationists and commercial users and changes in habitat resulting from resource development activities.

As resources become, or appear to become, scarce, inevitably competition between users becomes more serious. Currently, competition between resident and non-resident recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in Northern Ontario. Principal reasons for this becoming an issue are:

- increased demand by more people for fewer resources;
- the feeling by residents of Ontario that they should receive top priority in the allocation of such resources; and,
- the feeling that non-residents should be required to pay for the relatively high quality of resources experience Ontario's Crown lands provide and that they should contribute significantly to the tourism economy of the province.

Several studies have been conducted by the government with the objective being to identify the issues related to Crown land recreation and to provide solutions to the problems. Two key issues have been identified:

- the need to gain more economic benefit from non-resident recreational users; and,
- The need to reduce competition between resident and non-resident recreational users, particularly in situations where resource limitations are real or at least strongly perceived.

Basic principles which guide the Crown Land Recreation Policy are:

- to provide for recreational use by non-residents in order to derive economic benefits;
- to allocate scarce or less plentiful resources for non-resident use in such a way as to extract maximum economic benefits; and,
- to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident users in areas where either, because of limited resources or congestion, the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

i. Hazard Lands

Hazard lands are lands having inherent environmental hazards such as flood or erosion susceptibility, instability or any other physical condition which could pose a risk of loss of life, property damage and social disruption if development were permitted.

The policy is that there should be no encroachment of structural development on hazard lands. While the Province has adopted a general principal of

no development in the case of floodplains, there are provisions for considering and accommodating exceptional circumstances. Relief from the strict application of the *Flood Plain Criteria for Ontario* may be sought through application of the two-zone, floodway-flood fringe concept, or in unique situations, with provincial approval the application of the Special Policy Area approach. It should be noted that water related problems such as flooding and erosion are not a major problem in Ignace District. However, where there is the potential for flooding the foregoing will apply.

j. Water Management

Plans for water management will be prepared and implemented to protect life and property and to provide optimum overall benefits. Watersheds will be delineated for the purpose of planning the use of water resources.

Plans for water management will be co-ordinated with the Ministry's overall plans for multiple use of land and water that are prepared for the District and the plans and programs of other Ministries such as the Ministry of the Environment.

k. Fire Management

A new Forest Fire Management Policy for Ontario has been approved. This updated policy does not recognize the two-zone protection concept stated in the recently approved *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. The current policy is directed towards the Ministry's goal "...to protect public lands and waters".

The policy is that each and every fire occurrence in Ontario will receive a response.

The basic principle of the Forest Fire Management Policy is that fire has always been a significant factor in the forests of Ontario and will continue

to have an impact on people and their environment. Forest fire management is, therefore, an integral part of land and resource management.

While aiming towards the Ministry goal the policy takes into account two key realities with respect to fire. They are:

- wildfires cannot be totally eliminated from Ontario forests, therefore fire management is based on the values being protected and on cost-effective operations. Where property and personal safety are involved, there will be an immediate response; and,
- forest fires are not confined to public lands, therefore, fire management is conditionally extended to all fire hazard lands of the Province irrespective of land ownership or jurisdiction.

5. AGRICULTURE

In conforming with the *Foodland Guidelines*, MNR will ensure that Classes 1,2,3, and 4 soils, as defined in the *Canada Land Inventory, Soil Capability for Agriculture*, will be identified as agricultural lands and recognized as foodlands available for future food production. The target associated with this policy is to preserve land which may be required for growing food in the future.

At present there are no agricultural operations within the Ignace District and there is little demand for disposition of Crown land for agriculture. Although it appears unlikely that Crown lands will be required for agricultural purposes in the near future, the District will ensure that wherever feasible, land with significant potential for agriculture will not be permanently committed to other uses which would preclude their use for agriculture.

c: resource policies

The statements in this section express the objectives and targets which the Ministry of Natural Resources proposes to reach in specific

policy areas by the year 2000 in the Ignace District as expressed in the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* (May, 1982).

1. COMMERCIAL FUR

a. Objective

To promote the full utilization of the furbearer resource consistent with humane trapping practices, the maintenance of healthy populations and species diversity, and to maximize the social and economic returns from this renewable resource.

b. Target

For the Ignace District the Regional objective translates into an increase in annual beaver harvest to 1,800 pelts by the year 2000. An effort will be made to increase other furbearers to the capability of the land.

Based on recent aerial beaver survey data, Ignace District is estimated to support a sustainable harvest of approximately 1,800 beaver per year. This capability represents a 70 percent increase over the 1980-81 harvest of 1,060 beaver. It is assumed that other furbearer populations have a comparable potential for sustaining an increased harvest.

c. Strategy

- managing the fur resources on a sustained yield basis through the control of harvest, and management of furbearer habitat;
- replacing registered trappers who harvest at a rate considerably below their quota and fail to achieve any meaningful gains in harvesting efficiency, with more efficient trappers;
- encouraging increased harvest efficiency, improved pelt quality, and more wide-spread use of humane trapping techniques by conducting courses in fur harvest, fur management, conservation techniques and government regulations;
- promoting increased utilization of under-harvested furbearers, such as wolves;
- maintaining or enhancing the quality of habitat for furbearers through forest management practices; and,
- producing a commercial fur management plan for the Ignace District.

d. Discussion

During the period from 1975 to 1979, trapping involved about 100 trappers and produced an annual harvest of commercial fur exceeding 2,500 pelts, with a value of approximately \$100,000 annually (1979-80 prices). Almost 100 percent of the harvest originated from 56 registered traplines in the District.

Marten and beaver were by far the most significant species harvested, accounting for 46 and 33 percent of the total harvest respectively. Other important species included:

mink (7 percent), muskrat (7 percent) and otter (3 percent).

Trappers on registered traplines are currently harvesting only about 55 percent of the total sustainable yield of beaver.

The major overriding problem in the District is that of raising harvest levels closer to the sustainable yield of the resource base. This is affected by the relative price of furs within the economy, accessibility of furbearers for harvest, and the efficiency of trappers. The major tool directly available to the Ministry is to increase trapping efficiency by replacing the less productive trappers with other trappers.

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT

Although fire is not a land use itself, it can have a significant impact on land management. Just as land uses are affected by fire, they also can affect fire potential. Wild fire and prescribed fire can also modify the natural resource base and therefore its ability to deliver natural resource products.

a. Objective

- to prevent personal injury, loss of life, and social disruption resulting from a forest fire;
- to minimize the negative impact of fire on public works, private property and the natural resources of Ontario; and,
- to utilize the natural benefits of fire in achieving the Ministry objectives for land and resource management.

b. Target

Targets for fire control and use in the District are set and dictated by the targets established in specific land and resource management plans and in accordance with the stated objectives.

c. Strategy

The fire management program performs a support function that provides expert knowledge and specialized services in the matters of fire control and fire use to client groups within and outside the Ministry. Those services will be carried out by:

- protecting values at risk through measures that prevent the occurrence of wildfires, and control those wildfires that threaten values; and
- using prescribed fire as an approved resource management technique.

The fire management program will be conducted within a comprehensive planning system and implemented in accordance with:

- area plans that prescribe the fire management objectives for the District; and,
- delivery plans that describe the administrative procedures and operating guidelines necessary to accomplish the fire management objectives set out in the area plans.

Every forest fire in the District will receive a response, and each response will be governed by the predicted behaviour of the fire and the potential impact of the fire on person, property, and values.

The fire management program will be performed in a well planned, safe and cost effective manner while ensuring that:

- legislated obligations are met;
- Ministry responsibilities are fulfilled; and,
- all land and resource management requirements, relative to fire, are met to the extent possible.

The fire management program will maintain its standards and momentum by:

- engaging modern research and systems support techniques;
- transferring available technology into practical applications; and,
- recognizing personnel as the prime component of the program.

d. Discussion

The Fire Occurrence History of the District for the past twenty years by five year periods, is as follows:

Years	No. of Fires	Total Hectares Burned
1963—1967	135	300
1968—1972	115	1,500
1973—1977	237	51,500
1978—1982	182	69,400

In descending order of importance the major concerns relating to forest fires in this District are:

- **Lightning Fires** Approximately sixty percent of District fires result from lightning. Multiple starts coupled with time delays and severe fire weather lead to difficulties in control and the possibility of large, costly, as well as damaging fires.
- **Logging Fires** While occurrences are relatively low, area affected is high. It is estimated that while only two percent of District fires originate in or adjacent to logging operations, this represents over two-thirds of the area burned. The problem is caused mainly by the large clear cutting type of operations and the resulting condition and arrangement of the slash fuels remaining. Past, present and forecasted weather will further compound the problem.

- **Railway Fires** The potential for multiple railway fires occurs at the same time that high hazard exists for logging and lightning fires. This results in staff and equipment being committed to railway fires when they are also needed for larger fires.
- **Recreation Fires** Small fires caused by campers continue to appear at a time when fire staff and equipment need to be available for the larger lightning and logging fires.

The impact of fires in this District has been evident in many ways. Small hamlets have been threatened by wildfires, forcing residents to be relocated on a temporary basis with some losses to both commercial and private structures. Also, the local woods industry has experienced revenue declines due both to losses of merchantable wood and to temporary shutdowns. In some cases there has been little return for company investment associated with road construction costs.

In order to achieve the stated objectives and minimize the above concerns and impacts, the District program will emphasize:

- administering and enforcing the *Forest Fires Prevention Act*;
- ensuring an appropriate response to every wildlife;
- encouraging fire prevention on Crown and private lands through education and information dissemination;
- developing fire prevention and control agreements with municipalities and the forest industry; and,
- liaising with the railways to encourage the utilization of fire prevention measures.

The use of prescribed fire in the District will be increased in order to:

- reduce fire hazard on high risk sites;
- prepare the forest site for natural and artificial regeneration;
- improve and/or develop wildlife habitat.

The intention of the District is to encourage the use of fire as an alternate means of attaining favourable end results. It is further recognized that in some areas of the District, logging practices have resulted in slash pile accumulations adjacent to landings and roadways. This will, without a doubt, have some impact on the District prescribed burn program. However, it will require the removal of these piles of slash to allow satisfactory regeneration.

3. FISHERIES

a. General

- (i) **Broad Objective** To protect, rehabilitate,

enhance, and maintain Ontario's fish communities and environment to provide an optimum contribution of fishing opportunities and associated benefits to society.

The allocation of the allowable harvest of the fisheries resource among user groups will be based on an objective, careful examination of all relevant biological, social and economic factors to ensure that the optimum benefits accrue to the residents of Ontario. It is the responsibility of both anglers and commercial fishermen to participate in cooperative management and adhere to catch limits, quotas and regulations to protect the fish stocks and guarantee their perpetuation for the future.

(ii) Strategy

- using available knowledge to the fullest to manage fisheries more effectively and reduce conflicting uses of the environment;
- maintaining and where necessary, rehabilitating aquatic environments;
- preventing overfishing by monitoring fish communities for signs of stress and adjusting permitted harvests accordingly;
- allocating fish resources where there are competing users to provide the optimum mix of benefits and to maintain healthy balanced fish populations;
- developing an expanded knowledge base through the collection and analysis of resource inventory data, and by monitoring the impact of experimental management programs;
- encouraging public awareness of the issues involved in fisheries management and developing mechanisms for public involvement in management decision-making; and,
- enforcing current fisheries regulations consistently, equitably and effectively.

b. Sport Fish

(i) Objective To meet the demand for sport fishing consistent with the limits of an optimum sustainable yield.

(ii) Target The sports fish target assigned to the Ignace District through the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* is to meet the anticipated angler demand at the year 2000.

The District target for sport fish is the angler demand for sport fish at the year 2000 based on an angler satisfaction level of two kilograms per angler-day or the District's capability to produce sport fish, whichever is the least.

The angler demand for sport fish was calculated using the 1980 Federal-Provincial Angler Survey, Cox and Straights' 1970 *Ontario Angling*, and resident population projections by the Department of Treasury, Economics, and Inter-Governmental

Affairs. Currently sport fishing within the Ignace District amounts to 170,000 angler days per year or 391,000 kilograms of fish. However, it is estimated that Ignace District will require 396,000 kg/yr of sport fish in order to satisfy angler demand in the year 2000.

The District's capability to produce sport fish, or the potential yield, was determined using Ryder's morphoedaphic index (MEI) which was formulated to predict the potential fish yield for a lake from two measurements, namely total dissolved solids and mean depth of the lake.

For warmwater lakes, 60 percent of the potential yield is of interest to anglers, primarily walleye, northern pike and smallmouth bass and can include occasional harvest by anglers of the so-called commercial species, whitefish and crappie.

For coldwater (lake trout) lakes, 50 percent of the potential yield is of interest to anglers, primarily lake trout, but can include small harvests of northern pike, smallmouth bass and whitefish.

The 198,000 hectares of water in Ignace District have a potential yield of 319,000 kilograms of sport fish per year. The anticipated demand, however, is 396,000 kilograms of sport fish per year. Therefore, the extra angler-days which cannot be handled by Ignace District will be added to the sports fish targets of Red Lake and Sioux Lookout Districts, based on their relative surpluses.

(iii) Strategy

- promoting greater utilization of fish species presently considered less desirable;
- encouraging a redirection of angler demand to waters capable of sustaining additional recreational fishing;
- increasing the availability of sports fish through species introduction to barren waters, stocking of hatchery fish, etcetera;
- enforcing current fisheries regulations;
- preventing overfishing by monitoring fish communities for signs of stress and adjusting permitted harvest accordingly;
- developing an expanded knowledge base through the collection and analysis of resource inventory data, and by monitoring the impact of experimental management programs;
- developing a lake plan prior to any disposition of Crown Land for outposts or cottages that will consider the effects of development on harvest, water quality, spawning beds and other fisheries concerns; and
- developing District fisheries management plans to achieve the fisheries objectives by implementing the above strategies.

(iv) **Discussion** Of all the District's fish and wildlife resources, sport fish are singularly the most important from an economic standpoint. Sport fishing accounts for approximately 90 percent of the fish and wildlife tourist-generated dollar. It supports and maintains many outdoor recreational businesses in the District.

The distribution of angling pressure is controlled by timber access roads and by the tourist outfitting industry. Each tourist camp regularly sends its guests to specific lakes. As long as the fishing remains satisfactory, that tourist outfitting business will retain its association with a particular lake. Ministry of Natural Resources campsite access points also act as a concentrating factor, controlling angler numbers. However, when fishing success declines, so does the use of the camping sites. Local anglers show less tendency to concentrate on specific lakes. Their familiarity with the area and interest in exploring new lakes are important factors controlling their distribution.

Over the past five years certain lakes have experienced a higher than District average concentration of angling pressure. Sturgeon and Raleigh Lakes are heavily fished for lake trout. Press, Kukukus, Agimak and Sandbar Lakes in particular are fished for yellow pickerel (walleye) and northern pike. This pattern is expected to continue for at least the next five years. Changes in access patterns to Bell and Basket Lakes will affect the angling pressure on these lakes. In summary, present use tends to be concentrated on road-accessible lakes.

c. Lake Trout

(i) **Objective** To provide for the maintenance, protection and enhancement of lake trout populations, and to provide recreational angling opportunities to the general public for this species, based on an optimum sustainable yield.

(ii) **Target** The lake trout target assigned to the Ignace District through the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* is to produce 20,000 to 55,000 kilograms of lake trout per year consistent with a sustainable yield of 0.25 - 0.75 kilograms of lake trout per hectare.

(iii) Strategy

- identifying and protecting lake trout lakes (see Appendix B);
- developing management guidelines to protect significant lake trout populations through habitat protection measures and fish harvest controls;
- monitoring lake trout lakes for possible stress due to acid rain or other contaminants; and,
- rehabilitating lake trout fisheries.

(iv) **Discussion** There are a variety of lake trout lakes within the Ignace District, from small "no-name" lakes in the southwest corner of the District to Sturgeon Lake, one of the largest inland lake trout fisheries in the Province. Access varies from direct road access to Sturgeon Lake to solely fly-in access to many of the smaller District lake trout lakes.

Lake survey data are currently available for 54 of the District lake trout lakes. It is assumed that this data covers approximately 90 percent of District lake trout waters.

d. Commercial Fish

(i) **Objective** To encourage the harvest of commercial fish when it is biologically and economically feasible.

(ii) **Target** The commercial fish target assigned to the Ignace District through the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* is to increase the commercial fish harvest to 65,000 kgs/yr. This represents the level of existing quotas or where quotas are not in place, the average level of harvest for at least three years. Any increase can only be accomplished through the harvest of unexploited or lightly exploited non-game species.

The bait fish target assigned to the Ignace District is to meet the demand for bait fish in the year 2000 by increasing the present (1981) harvest of 88,000 dozen to 105,000 dozen. This represents a 20 percent increase which is consistent with the expected increase in angler-days over the next 20 years.

The District's capability to produce commercial fish was determined by taking 100 percent of the potential yield from all lakes greater than 800 hectares. For Ignace District this equalled 274,000 kilograms/yr. from twenty-eight lakes. Waters less than 800 hectares will not have commercial fisheries due to the risk of overharvest of the commercial species and a greater temptation to harvest sports species, leading to enforcement and management problems. One hundred percent of the potential yield, i.e. all fish species, will be of interest and is *potentially* available to the commercial fishermen.

The potential yield is, however, constrained by other user groups (e.g. sports fishery). Also, although the target is to maintain the current level of allowed production in kg/yr., the species composition of the catch may change, for example, from walleye to suckers.

(iii) Strategy

- setting regulations and quotas to promote a sustained yield of commercial fish species

- from commercially fished waters;
- encouraging commercial fishermen to utilize their quotas fully; and,
- encouraging the harvest of species presently underutilized.

(iv) **Discussion** The average harvest of commercial fish species in the Ignace District, based on the years 1976 to 1980, equals 22,000 kilograms per year. The 1980 commercial fish harvest for all fish species was slightly higher than average, at 26,000 kilograms, even though four out of eleven licensees returned a nil or "no-catch" report that year. Seventy-six percent of this total was made up of whitefish, seventeen percent was coarse fish (i.e. suckers, ling, chub) and the remaining seven percent was comprised of sport fish species (i.e. yellow pickerel, lake trout, pike). The values of the commercial fish industry in Ignace District was estimated at \$26,000 per year in 1979.

The bait fish industry in the Ignace District had a business volume estimated at \$53,000 per year in 1979. This industry is administered using a block licensing system, each block measuring approximately 130 square kilometers. All blocks within the Ignace District are presently under existing licenses.

4. FORESTRY

a. Objectives

- to provide for a continuous contribution to the economy by the forest based industries and to provide for other uses of the forest through sound forest management practices;
- to ensure that a continuous supply of wood is

available to meet the Ministry of Natural Resources' year 2000 target of wood volume required by the forest industry;

- to encourage the production of the maximum "value added" to the provincial economy from the industrial use of the forest resource by promoting as full and complete a utilization of the available forest resource (wood volume and land area) as is commercially possible; and,
- to aid in the achievement of the job creation target of 5,000 jobs as stated in *Northwestern Ontario: a Strategy for Development*.

b. Target

The timber target assigned to the Ignace District through the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* is 810,000 net merchantable cubic metres (NMm³) of conifer annually by the year 2000.

The total annual available conifer wood supply calculated in 1982 was 810,000 net merchantable cubic metres. This available wood supply may differ from annual allowable cuts due to reductions and allowances made for fire losses, road and utility corridors, inoperable areas, patent land, etc.

It should be noted that the annual allowable wood supply represents the 1982 volume available from the production forest land base while the assigned target from the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* is an expression of the minimum conifer wood requirements of the industry by the year 2000.

The net target achievement which will occur on available lands is shown in Table 2 below:

TABLE 2 DISTRICT FORESTRY TARGET FOR THE YEAR 2000 (CONIFER ONLY)
(000's NMm³)

Initial Target — Conifer (NWSLUP)	Annual Conifer Available Wood Supply	Proposed Conifer Reduction for Other Uses	Net Minimum Available Wood Supply (Revised target)	Percent of Initial Target	Potential Available Wood Supply (Conifer)	Percent of Initial Target
810	810	49	761	94	937	115

From the preceding table it is apparent that 94 percent of the timber target assigned through the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* will be achieved provided management practices do not change. A key to ensuring adequate future wood supplies lies with the forest industry and its responsibility for better wood utilization. Also, of importance are reductions in fire losses, improved allocation of available timber and productivity increases. The last two columns in Table 2 indicate

that should fire losses within the District be reduced by half, and forest productivity increase by 3.4 percent, the level of target achievement will be raised to 115 percent. Further timber may become available over the long term as appropriate methods of harvest are developed for modified management areas adjacent to lake trout lakes.

It is important to note that the total planning region target was distributed between Districts

on the basis of their anticipated annual available wood supply. Deficits with respect to industry requirements occurring in one district are offset by surpluses in others across the planning region.

c. Strategy

- the District will manage the available production forest land on a sustained yield basis in accordance with provincial forest management policies and guidelines to provide the required volumes for the established forest industry;
- access to forest stands will continue to be developed in order that improved silvicultural techniques can be applied;
- the District will ensure that forest management and operating plans provide for a strong system of forest management within a multiple use framework;
- the future use of presently under-utilized species will be encouraged as a means of developing local employment and providing alternate industrial opportunities;
- techniques to increase forest yield such as certain preharvest treatments (clearing, thinning, fertilization) and the utilization of genetically improved seed for forest regeneration will be employed where applicable;
- fuelwood for personal use will be made available as demand warrants;
- the District will ensure the fullest possible regeneration on cut-over and untreated lands as is technologically and economically possible in order to perpetuate a continuous supply of forest products; and,
- the District will increase fire, insect and disease management efforts in order to reduce anticipated losses of wood.

Any anticipated problems in conifer wood supplies will be dealt with through the application of three general strategies:

- increased emphasis by government on the full utilization of cut wood by the industry;
- the identification and protection of high value forest areas will be a top priority in the re-structuring of the forest fire management strategy in Ontario; and,
- the feasibility of reallocating some wood supplies in Northern Ontario will be examined.

The application of these strategies in the Ignace District will more than offset any anticipated wood supply problems in both the short and long term.

d. Discussion

Ignace District is a composite of portions of six forest management units namely, the Dryden Crown Management Unit, the Sioux Lookout

Crown Management Unit, Abitibi-Price, (Licence 328000), the English River Forest, the Brightsands Management Unit and the Dryden Working Circle. All other lands are privately owned.

Two major companies are licenced to all Crown lands except Revell Township which is a part of the Dryden Crown Management Unit. The three larger units: Brightsands, English River and Dryden Working Circles are licenced to Great Lakes Forest Products Limited. Abitibi-Price Incorporated is licenced to Working Circle 4 of the Sioux Lookout Crown Management Unit and Parcel 2 of Licence 328000.

During the last 20 years, extensive harvest operations have occurred throughout much of the District. The largest area where no cutting has taken place is from the south shore of Sturgeon Lake southeast to Freehold Block 6. Other large areas include: south of Highway 17 and east of Turtle River, north of Sturgeon River and east of Seseaganaga Lake. All existing operations shall continue harvesting in approved allocations in the same general area.

The majority of wood harvested is for pulp and paper production. This wood is either truck or rail hauled to company mills in Thunder Bay and Dryden. In addition, a small amount of sawlog material is cut by the major companies, personal-use permittees and local sawmillers.

Volumes cut within the District boundaries vary from year to year. Although camp operations harvest approximately the same each year, their operations often extend across District boundaries in each management unit. A recent one year summary of wood volumes administered by the Ignace District Office was 975,000 net merchantable cubic metres of conifer and a negligible amount of hardwood.

The current wood demand is for black spruce and jack pine. Volumes required by companies should increase up to the limit of the approved allocations for each management unit. However, in order to maintain present levels a significant reduction must be made in losses due to wildfire.

Average annual fire losses to date, represent 26 percent of the total annual available conifer volume. Therefore, it will be increasingly necessary to maximize fibre utilization, to increase yields per hectare and to recognize the impact of further exclusions from harvesting.

At present, demand for hardwood fibre is low, however, greater utilization by industry is expected over the next twenty years. Obviously, poplar

fibre closest to the mills will be used first.

5. MINING

The overall intent of the mineral management policy is to provide for an optimum continuous contribution to the economy by mineral resource industries through orderly development and utilization of available mineral resources consistent with sound environmental practices.

a. Metallic and Non-Metallic Minerals

(i) **Objective** The Ministry of Natural Resources will encourage exploration for and development of the mineral resources of the District.

(ii) **Target** Since, by nature, mineral discovery is unpredictable and the demand for minerals is dictated by international markets and by the private sector, the setting of production targets for minerals is not feasible.

(iii) Strategy

- ensuring that lands with high and moderate potential remain open for mineral exploration wherever possible and that withdrawal from staking be kept to a minimum;
- implementing Ministry assistance and incentive programs to facilitate mineral exploration and development;
- constructing resource access roads with due regard to mineral potential and, wherever possible, providing access to high potential areas; and
- ensuring that surface development, e.g. industrial and residential development, does not unnecessarily inhibit mining or mineral exploration. This will be accomplished through the review of all development proposals.

(iv) **Discussion** Mining is a significant resource activity in the Ignace District at the present time, and to a large extent provides the economic base for the Township of Ignace. In recent years there were three major base metal mines in operation at Sturgeon Lake, approximately 80 kilometres north of Ignace. The metals produced by these three mines, combined, between 1972 and 1980, would be valued at over \$1.4 billion at today's metal prices.

Of these three mines, only Mattabi Mines Limited and Noranda Mines Limited (Lyon Lake Division) are still in operation. Mattabi Mines Limited commenced open pit operations in 1971, and has now largely switched to underground mining. The Lyon Lake Mine, also an underground operation, commenced production in 1980. At both mines, zinc, copper and lead are the principle mineral products with gold and silver as

valuable by-products. Falconbridge opened a mine in the same area in 1974 but its ore reserves were exhausted and it closed in mid 1980.

At the present time mining operations are responsible for over 500 jobs (almost all employees are residents of the District).

The demand for metallic minerals is almost entirely dependent upon national and international market conditions, and is highly unpredictable. This demand, in turn, influences the level of exploration activity. However, even in periods of low metal demand, exploration will continue to provide some additional economic benefits to the area.

There are a number of problems facing the mining industry today that make achievement of the regional policy difficult. Since mineral resource development is largely dependent upon factors beyond the control of Government, many of these problems are beyond the scope of this document. Such problems include weak or fluctuating metal prices, adverse economic conditions, and the lack of stable and trained work forces in more isolated areas.

Some problems facing the mining sector can, however, be addressed by Government policies and programs. One important issue is land withdrawals which may reduce the land base available for exploration. In some instances, certain forms of surface development come into conflict with mineral resources. If extensive surface development takes place above or adjacent to known mineral deposits or areas of high mineral potential, this may have the effect of preventing later extraction of the minerals. Likewise, earlier mining activity, either open pit or underground, may create problems for or actually prevent surface development. Another factor in mineral development is the availability of road access to areas of high mineral potential. Without adequate road access, exploration costs can be expensive and may prevent exploration, even in high potential areas.

The Sturgeon Lake mining area emerged into prominence in 1969. Almost continuous exploration work has been recorded in the area with encouraging results.

In addition to the Sturgeon Lake area, there are several other greenstone belts within the Ignace District which have high potential for the discovery of mineral deposits. The most significant of these is at Bending Lake, where a medium-sized iron ore deposit was identified and was being considered for production several years ago.

Other areas underlain by granitic rocks are lower potential, while areas where geological data is lacking have unknown potential. However, even these may turn out to host mineral deposits in the future.

b. Mineral Aggregate

(i) Objective The objective for mineral aggregate production is to meet anticipated future demand with minimal disturbance to natural and cultural resources and the social environment.

(ii) Target A target has not been set for mineral aggregate production since a detailed resource inventory and demand projection for the Region is not yet available.

(iii) Strategy The objective will be achieved by ensuring that:

- compatible land uses will be encouraged in order to ensure future access to potential aggregate sources;
- basic surficial geological mapping programs and aggregate inventories will be carried out to determine the location and extent of potential aggregate deposits, including sand, gravel and stone;
- the Province, in co-ordination with municipalities, will identify areas of high aggregate resource potential, defining the areas required for possible future extraction adequate to meet future demand in the District at least to the year 2000;
- special studies to determine future demand for aggregates in various parts of the District will be carried out;
- where conventional aggregate sources (i.e. sand and gravel) are determined to be in short supply, other sources e.g. crushed rock, or substitutes will be investigated;
- because of time and cost constraints, municipalities will be encouraged to include special approval procedures in their official plans for wayside pits and quarries, without amendment to the plan or its implementing zoning by-laws;
- protecting legally existing pits and quarries from on site or adjacent incompatible land uses; and,
- protecting accessible resources closest to markets and including resources along highway corridors in preference to more distant deposits.

(iv) Discussion At the present time, there are no large-scale aggregate operations within the District. However, numerous small pits supply the Township of Ignace, the railways, forestry companies, government agencies, and private contractors. No figures are available on the number of jobs related to this aggregate

production.

The demand for mineral aggregate is relatively light at the present time, and is not expected to increase significantly over the planning period. Any increased demand, if it does occur, will be in response to major development plans such as roads into resource extraction areas.

Sand and gravel cannot be economically transported over long distances. To satisfy demand, supply sources must be available close to where the material is actually used. Thus it is especially important that deposits near communities, transportation corridors, and other areas of development be kept available for future utilization. At the same time, these deposits generally make excellent building sites, thus often resulting in conflict. Many of the large glacial deposits of the area, especially long linear moraines and eskers, will be required for future transportation corridors. The need to keep these potential transportation corridors available for future use may cause conflicts with other proposed land uses.

The potential for discovering additional deposits of high quality aggregate in the District is very good. Esker complexes, which occur within the central portion of the District, are generally good aggregate sources. Unmodified end moraines can also provide aggregate and occur extensively within the southwestern portion of the District.

While there are no accurate inventories available for the District, nor any detailed projections of future demand, the presence of the large aggregate deposits noted above indicate that there should be no problem in meeting the local demand for aggregate, at a reasonable cost, to the year 2000.

c. Peat

(i) Objective To identify significant areas of peat and maintain their availability for exploration and possible future extraction.

(ii) Target There is no specific target assigned for peat production.

(iii) Strategy The achievement of the objective will be encouraged and facilitated by the following:

- major peatland areas will not be alienated or removed from potential production until they have been fully assessed by the Mineral Resource Group as to their potential; and,
- inventories will be carried out to establish the location, and to the extent possible, the quantity of peat in the District.

(iv) Discussion The District contains several large deposits of peat, which consists of dead or

partly decomposed plant matter that has accumulated in a wet environment. These deposits may be economically significant. At present there are no commercial peat extraction operations in the planning area.

The only significant market in Ontario, at the present time, is for horticultural peat. Horticultural peat from the planning area might, in the future, be able to capture a share of this market.

Although it does not appear to be economically feasible to utilize peat as an energy source at the present time, current trends in the energy field suggest that it may become a viable alternative in the foreseeable future. The development of large electrical generating plants in the Province is probably still a decade or more away. However, smaller community-scale heating and electrical generating systems, or sod peat extraction for home heating have potential in the near term.

Availability of access is a major factor in assessing future demand. Since many of the major bogs in the Ignace District are readily accessible, future demand for these bogs may be quite high.

Peat extraction, especially for fuel purposes, affects relatively large areas of land. Although experience in Europe suggests that peatlands can be readily rehabilitated, further research into the environmental effects of peat extraction is needed.

Significant conflicts may develop between future peat extraction and other land uses since both require relatively large land areas.

6. PROVINCIAL PARKS

a. Goal and Objective

To provide a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities, and to protect provincially significant natural, cultural, and recreational environments within a system of provincial parks. More specifically, the Ministry of Natural Resources has the following objectives:

- **Protection Objective** To protect provincially significant elements of the natural and cultural landscape of Ontario;
- **Recreation Objective** To provide provincial park outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high-intensity day-use to low-intensity wilderness experiences;
- **Heritage Appreciation Objective** To provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario; and,
- **Tourism Objective** To provide Ontario

residents and out-of-province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the distinctive regions of the Province.

b. Targets

Targets for the park system have been developed in association with each of the four policy objectives. These targets express the level of service which the provincial park system should achieve if the objectives of the system are to be met. These targets, when translated into what is required in the Ignace District are:

(i) **Earth and Life Science** to achieve the earth and life science targets, it has been determined that ecological representation of 27 landscape units is required in the Northwestern Region. Representation of two of these landscape units, the Sioux Lookout Bedrock Drift Complex and the Raven Lake Outwash Plain, was attempted in the Ignace District. The former landscape unit is represented in the Brightsands River park candidate while the latter unit was represented in the Metionga Nature Reserve candidate.

One special earth science feature worthy of protection in the provincial park system has been identified in the Ignace District. This exceptional glacial feature is a "text book" unmodified kame located near Bonheur Creek. The kame is within the Bonheur Nature Reserve candidate although the original peatland buffer area outlined in Phase Two of the planning program has been deleted.

(ii) **Heritage Appreciation** adequate opportunities for the exploration and appreciation of our natural and cultural heritage will be provided in the provincial parks in the District.

(iii) **Recreation & Tourism** Day use recreation targets identified for the Ignace District are:

resident day use	1,600 opportunities
tourism destination	
day use	2,000 opportunities
tourism short term	
day use	2,400 opportunities
total day use opportunities to be provided	6,000 opportunities

● car camping recreation targets identified for the Ignace District are:

resident car camping	1,500 opportunities
tourism short term	
car camping	10,000 opportunities
tourism destination	
car camping	4,500 opportunities
total car camping opportunities to be provided	16,000 opportunities

- the back country recreation targets for the

Northwestern Region are:
 wilderness 489,000 opportunities
 non-wilderness 50,000 opportunities

These back-country targets have not been assigned by District but proposed park areas in the Ignace District will contribute to the achievement of the Regional target as outlined in the next section.

(iv) **Historical** Comprehensive studies dealing with the representation of historical resource themes relevant to the Northwestern Region are not complete. Therefore, no targets have been developed for Ignace District.

c. Strategy

- encouraging tourist use of provincial parks within the District and providing additional supply, supplementary to private sector supply, when necessary;
- monitoring the capacity in provincial parks within the Planning Region to meet the targets of 0.9 day-user days and 0.5 camping days per capita;
- assessing the park system within the District to determine whether sufficient opportunities exist for the exploration and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage;
- monitoring the capacity in the District provincial parks to provide wilderness and non-wilderness backcountry travel;
- conducting earth science, life science and cultural inventories, within and outside the

- provincial parks system; and,
- reviewing park candidates in order to determine whether a particular candidate;
- should be recommended for park status,
- should be dropped from further consideration for park status, or,
- should be identified as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest.

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study or education. They need not become 'Nature Reserves' under the *Parks Act*, and their identification on private land does not indicate any intent of the Government to acquire land or to restrain the private use of land.

No Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest have been identified in Ignace District.

d. Discussion

The one existing park in the Ignace District, Sandbar Lake Provincial Park, will continue in operation and is recommended to be enlarged from 3,150 to 5,015 hectares. The park will be changed from its current status as a Recreational park to Natural Environment park. This park will meet 100 percent of the car camping and day use targets for the District.

In addition to the existing park, Table 3 identifies the candidate park recommendations.

TABLE 3: CANDIDATE PARK RECOMMENDATIONS

Candidate	Area (Hectares)	Classification	Target Achievement	Recommendation
Turtle River	11,100	Waterway	10,000 non-wilderness recreational opportunities	Recommended for park status.
Brightsands River	22,800	Waterway	2,000 non-wilderness recreational opportunities — partial representation of Sioux Lookout Bedrock Drift Complex landscape unit	Recommended for park status.
Bonheur River Karne	720	Nature Reserve	representation of earth science feature	Recommended for park status
English River	22,600	Waterway	29,000 non-wilderness recreational opportunities	Dropped from further consideration
Wabigoon River	1,300	Nature	representation of the Dryden Clay Plain landscape unit	Dropped from further consideration

Of the five park candidates which were considered in the development of the District options, two were recommended for deletion. The Wabigoon River was not recommended for park status. Instead, the Butler Lake Nature Reserve, which represents the same landscape unit, is being recommended for park status in the Dryden District. The English River Waterway candidate was also recommended for deletion. This candidate was opposed by a local fish and game club and also involved some conflicts with ongoing timber harvest operations. The necessary recreational opportunities are recommended to be met within the Pipestone River South Waterway park candidate in the Sioux Lookout District. Finally, the Raven Lake Outwash Plain landscape unit will not be represented as the Metionga Nature Reserve node of the Brightsands candidate has been deleted.

In the event that some Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest are found, it should be realized that they may vary in level of significance. The most significant may contribute to the achievement of the Ministry's protection objective.

Where Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest occur on public lands managed by the Ministry, it will ensure that the land uses and activities which occur, provide for the protection of identified values.

On private lands, the Ministry will, through cooperation with others, attempt to ensure that landowners are aware of significant features on their properties and seek the owner's cooperation in protecting such features. The identification of Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest on private land does not indicate an intent of the Ministry to acquire this land.

7. TOURISM

a. Objective

To provide from public lands and waters and to encourage on other land and water a continuous contribution to the economy of Northwestern Ontario from tourism while ensuring that the sustaining capacity of the environment is not exceeded and that provisions are made for outdoor recreation for local use.

b. Target

In addition to disposing of land for commercial developments, the Ministry of Natural Resources

will make a direct contribution to regional tourism through the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities.

From the existing capability data it is apparent that Ignace District can maintain current commercial tourism opportunities. Also some limited expansion is anticipated. The lakes which will be considered to provide these increased opportunities are identified within the *Land Use Guidelines*.

c. Strategy

The tourism policy will be accomplished by:

- identifying those areas where both land base and the resources are capable of supporting additional commercial tourism opportunities;
- attempting to locate new Crown land camping and recreational facilities should any be required, away from areas where significant conflict with commercial tourism facilities may occur;
- attempting to locate resource extractive operations (e.g. logging, mining) and associated access roads away from existing commercial tourism facilities; and,
- identifying modified management areas for tourism lake shorelands within the District.

Note that any expansion of the tourism industry will recognize the priority that must be given to local day-use opportunities for recreation in the vicinity of population centres.

d. Discussion

Numerous land areas within the Ignace District have moderate to high capability for sustaining tourist operations or other lodging facilities.

The first commercially operated tourist camp within the Ignace District was located on Mameigwess Lake in 1935. In the late 1940's after the opening of the Trans-Canada Highway, tourist operations began at Raven Lake and Raleigh Lake. By the early 1950's with the development of Highway 599, Sturgeon Lake became a major tourist area with eight camps opening. During the period between 1968 and the present, more lodges, motels, outpost camps, and campgrounds were developed with 48 tourist operations now in existence. Total facilities now include 26 lodges, 8 motels, 44 outpost camps, and 4 campgrounds with a total of over 350 campsites. Using regional figures supplied in *The Fishing and Hunting Lodge Industry in Northern Ontario*⁽¹⁾ it is estimated that occupancy of these

(1) Ruston/Shanahan & Associates Limited, Hough, Stansbury & Associated Limited, Jack B. Ellis & Associates Limited, 1979. *The Fishing*

and Hunting Lodge Industry in Northern Ontario, Toronto, prepared for MNR.

facilities averages 65 percent throughout the five month period from May 15th to October 15th. District data collected in 1980 suggest that the 48 tourist operations generate 340,000 user days of recreation per year, and total gross revenues of 2.2 million dollars.

Over the past twenty years, disposition of Crown land has been required for the development of ten new lodges or campgrounds, and the expansion of another eleven lodges. During the past few years, District staff have received an average of a half dozen requests annually for disposition of Crown land for outpost camps. Requests, such as these for additional commercial tourism opportunities, will be evaluated through the preparation of resource management plans for specific lakes.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will work closely with the local tourism industry to implement road guidelines which have been established in order to ensure that tourism interests are considered when road access is planned in the vicinity of tourism lakes. Also, modified management areas will be instituted according to existing guidelines and management prescriptions will be developed in consultation with the affected tourist operations.

Generally, shorelands will be managed for a variety of benefits including timber harvesting. However, consideration for the preservation of the lake's fishery as well as maintenance of the aesthetic appeal of the lake for tourism will occur.

8. WILDLIFE

a. General

(i) **Objective** To provide sustained optimum cultural, social, and economic benefits to the people of Ontario through the management, protection and rehabilitation of wildlife resources in Ontario.

(ii) Strategy

- meeting the demand for hunting and viewing recreation opportunities for some wildlife species through the management of the species and identification and protection of their habitats;
- encouraging the transfer of demand not satisfied by certain species, (e.g. moose) to other species (e.g. black bear) presently being under-utilized;
- providing opportunities for increased appreciation of wildlife and their habitats;
- encouraging hunters and trappers to be adequately trained and observe a high ethical standard;
- enforcing and encouraging adherence to

Ontario's legislation affecting wildlife;

- maintaining the existing overall quantity and quality of wildlife habitat; and,
- allocating the District's wildlife resources according to the following priorities;
 - maintenance and/or rehabilitation of the resource,
 - the resource rights of Treaty Indians,
 - recreational benefits to the residents of Ontario, and
 - the greatest economic benefits to Ontario.

The existing Treaty and aboriginal rights as referenced in the Canadian Constitution will be further defined at future Constitutional conferences.

(iii) **Discussion** Habitat is a major factor influencing wildlife populations. The size, physiological well-being and respective success of wildlife populations are largely dependent upon the quality and quantity of food and cover available. The capability to produce habitat is related to soils and climate, since these effect the type, abundance and diversity of plant species present. Actual or existing habitat conditions are also dependent upon present land use (e.g. forestry).

In addition to its intrinsic value, wildlife is an important focus of outdoor recreation in the district. Hunting and viewing by residents and non-Ontario residents contribute to the social and economic well-being of the Province.

The rate of participation for both viewing and hunting of small game species has remained fairly constant in recent years and it is expected that this trend will continue in the future. The demand for big game hunting is expected to increase.

b. Moose

(i) **Objective** To protect and enhance the moose resource and to provide opportunities for recreation from moose for the continuous social and economic benefit of the people of Ontario.

(ii) **Target** The target is to produce a moose population of 4,000 animals and to sustain an annual harvest of 700 moose by the year 2000.

The target for moose was based on two pieces of information—average moose population densities prior to the decline, and current densities in specific areas within the Region which have little hunting pressure. With proper harvest, predator control and suitable habitat, it is estimated that moose populations could be maintained at a density of 0.43 moose/sq. km. (approximately 1.1 moose/sq. mi.). This value represents target

densities in the core portion of the moose range with lower values in more northerly and southerly units.

The potential harvest of moose has been determined by computer modelling and is estimated to approach 18 percent of the breeding population providing that the Provincial Moose Management Policy is implemented in its entirety.

(iii) Strategy

- co-ordinating moose habitat management with forest management practices and the planning of other land and water uses, in order to maintain and where necessary, rehabilitate moose resources;
- exercising control over the moose harvest by the development and enforcement of specific regulations aimed at reducing pressure in key areas and by the encouragement of hunter education and firearm proficiency tests;
- implementing selective predator control programs in areas where predation is responsible for significantly depressing moose numbers;
- giving special protection to vital habitats such as aquatic feeding areas, mineral licks and winter concentration areas; and,
- selectively controlling the harvest of the breeding segment of the herd.

(iv) Discussion Over the past decade and a half there has been a significant decline in the moose population within the District. Over-exploitation appears to be the major cause and the allowable harvest has been exceeded throughout much of the District, particularly in the more accessible areas. Predation is considered to be a secondary, but contributing factor. In addition, there have been disruptions in the quality of moose habitat.

As a result, the population is depressed below the carrying capacity and currently is estimated at about 1,200 moose. From this population, 170 moose were harvested by 1,000 hunters in the fall of 1980, with 5,800 user days of recreation provided. These numbers represent a substantial reduction from previous years.

c. Bear

(i) Objective To manage black bear populations consistent with habitat capability, land-use and the well-being of the species, and to provide opportunities for economic and social benefits from hunting and viewing.

(ii) Target The target is to sustain an annual harvest of 150 bear within Ignace District.

The black bear target for the District is based on black bear research conducted in Northeastern Ontario which indicates that the black bear

population is 0.16 black bear/km² in much of the Boreal Forest Region and 0.31 black bear/km² in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region. This would indicate a population of 1,500 black bear in the Ignace District. It is assumed that hunters could harvest 10 percent of the population annually without causing a population decline.

(iii) Strategy

- developing appropriate management practices which sustain or increase bear populations;
- promoting black bear as a desirable big game resource;
- increasing research into bear population dynamics and habitat needs; and,
- attempting to minimize bear nuisance problems.

(iv) Discussion Until very recently, black bear in Ontario have been considered more of a nuisance animal than a big game species. Because their populations are very difficult to survey, no solid density information is available, and the estimated District population of 1,500 black bear is based on values extrapolated from studies in other areas.

The interest in black bear hunting has grown very rapidly in recent years. Harvest information, based on the sale of Export Permits to non-residents, indicates a harvest exceeding 80 black bear in the Ignace District in 1981. This represents 5 percent of the estimated black bear population. In addition to hunting, black bear may be killed as nuisance animals during the summer. This may lead to overharvesting, and management techniques must be implemented to control and distribute the harvest of black bear.

d. Small Game and Waterfowl

(i) Objective To meet the demand for hunting and viewing opportunities for waterfowl and small game and to increase the opportunities for recreational, economic and cultural benefits from waterfowl and small game resources.

(ii) Target No specific targets have been determined for waterfowl and small game, however, the existing variety and abundance of wildlife will be maintained.

(iii) Strategy

- perpetuating a variety of wildlife and wildlife habitat types by maintaining an interspersed of vegetation types and age classes through the forest management process;
- maintaining inventories of small game populations where required; and
- making management recommendations consistent with the needs of the resource.

(iv) Discussion Ruffed grouse, spruce grouse,

sharptail grouse, and varying (snowshoe) hare are the most abundant small game species in the District. They provide an estimated 17,000 recreational opportunities for some 1,500 resident and 500 non-resident hunters. The 28,000 small game animals harvested provide a supplementary source of food for many local people.

Small game populations exhibit regular fluctuations in density, commonly following a ten year cycle. Most data show that hunting is seldom a major factor limiting small game numbers and consequently little effort has been made to identify absolute population and harvest levels in this District. However, hunting pressure tends to be concentrated along the road systems and this factor inhibits greater utilization of these resources in less accessible areas.

The main waterfowl species which summer in the Ignace District are black ducks, mallards, wood ducks, goldeneye and mergansers. Marshes and other wetlands support local populations of ducks but in general, breeding populations are stable and low in this area because of marginal habitat for duck production. The majority of duck hunting in the Ignace District is directed at these small resident waterfowl populations. Waterfowl are managed on the basis of flyway populations and continental conditions. It is not feasible to exclusively manage the waterfowl populations within a district.

e. Non-consumptive Uses (Non-hunting, Non-trapping)

(i) Objectives

- to prevent additional species from becoming endangered or threatened;
- to improve the status of existing endangered or threatened species with the objective of removing them from the endangered species list;
- to maintain populations of all wildlife species (both non-game and game) at levels sufficient to:
 - provide opportunities for recreational enjoyment, aesthetic appreciation, scientific investigation, and educational uses;
 - provide benefits from tourism;
 - ensure environmental quality and ecosystem integrity; and,
 - ensure the safety of the public.

(ii) Strategy

- protect, conserve and manage all wildlife species (both non-game and game) on public and private lands, and ensure the perpetuation of diverse high quality habitats;
- work co-operatively with government agencies at the federal, provincial and municipal levels,

and with private landowners, developers and other members of the private sector to achieve the protection of all wildlife resources, (both non-game and game);

- increase non-government participation in the identification and management of wildlife, in particular endangered, threatened or rare species;
- provide extension services which promote an understanding of the value of wildlife resources, (both non-game and game), and non-consumptive uses, and which enhance social benefits and tourism; and,
- identify wildlife species in the categories listed below and protect or manage populations of these species if the best available scientific, social and economic data indicate that such action is necessary to achieve the above objectives. These categories include:
 - endangered, threatened or rare species; and,
 - populations of significant wildlife species — (both non-game and game).

(iii) Discussion Bald eagles are the only species in the Ignace District protected by the *Endangered Species Act*. No estimates are available on the number of pairs of bald eagles that breed in this District. A very important portion of an adult bird's life centres around the nesting territory, consequently these species need protection of nesting habitat and freedom from disturbance during the breeding period.

Many species of non-game animals inhabit the District. Since most of these species are protected by law (*Migratory Birds Convention Act, Game and Fish Act*) and have little economic value, they are not exploited and, therefore, require little direct management effort. Osprey and great blue herons are two such species, not protected as endangered species, but which are sensitive to disturbance and require specific management. It is estimated that the District has 10 heron colonies, although no intensive surveys have been conducted. No estimates are available on numbers of breeding pairs of osprey.

9. WILD RICE

a. Broad Objective

To provide sustained optimum social and economic benefits to the people of Ontario by stimulating the use and management of wild rice, recognizing its traditional significance and potential economic benefits to native people.

b. Specific Objectives

- to provide a source of food for native people and other local residents;
- to allocate harvesting rights for personal use

- and commercial purposes, among all interested Ontario residents and corporations, consistent with the requirements of traditional users;
- to provide opportunities to increase the productive areas for cultivating wild rice and to enhance quality and yields, particularly in natural waters;
- to stabilize annual production; and,
- to improve the overall economic return to harvesters, processors, marketers, and others involved in the wild rice industry.

c. Target

The wild rice target assigned to the Ignace District, through the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*, is to harvest 41,000 kilograms of wild rice annually by the year 2000.

The total area and average yield of wild rice in the District are 800 hectares and 20 kilograms per hectare, respectively. The wild rice harvest of 41,000 kilograms per year was calculated on the assumption that the total harvest will increase by approximately 250 percent over the next 20 years due to the following factors:

- the wild rice area shall increase as a result of additional plantings of wild rice; and
- the wild rice yield shall increase by using improved methods of cultivation, new varieties of wild rice and increased water level controls. The harvest target of 41,000 kilograms per year can be realized from existing wild rice stands if the District's average harvest per unit area is increased to ten percent of the total available crop. Any increase in the wild rice area resulting from additional plantings of wild rice would allow a reduction in the harvest level while still providing for the assigned target.

d. Strategy

- encouraging the establishment of wild rice in areas of the District where conditions are suitable and where it can be done without inappropriate conflict with other uses of lands and waterways;
- protecting wild rice habitat in order to sustain a future production;
- supporting further research and educational programs, and providing technical advice for the benefit of the wild rice industry in Ontario;
- encouraging the use of improved methods of cultivation and harvesting of wild rice in order to increase the yield per unit area, while at the same time respecting the cultural significance to native people of traditional wild rice harvesting methods;
- encouraging the processing of "green rice" within Canada; and

- allocating Crown land for wild rice production in order that:
 - the commonly harvested areas of the Indian people are reserved for them;
 - opportunities for commercial use of the wild rice crop are optimized;
 - personal use and recreational needs of residents are met; and,
 - research requirements are met.

e. Discussion

Wild rice is an important renewable resource which grows in shallow waters throughout Northwestern Ontario. Existing stands of wild rice within the Ignace District include both natural and cultivated rice. Serious cultivation of wild rice in Ignace started in 1976 and, has been undertaken exclusively by the private sector. Prior to 1976, the district's annual harvests increased, reaching an average of 12,000 kilograms per year (1976-1980).

The most extensive natural stands of wild rice within the District are located in Pass Lake, Cook Lake and parts of the English River. These stands have been reserved for public picking.

Better than 95 percent of all wild rice harvested is taken commercially from five waterbodies, namely Oval, Dollar, Charnock, Sangster and Rice Lakes. A considerable potential for expanding the commercial wild rice industry exists within the District.

The management of the wild rice resource on Crown lands is the responsibility of the Province. The question of Indian rights to harvest wild rice and wild rice development policy to ensure a viable industry are being considered through a Tripartite process which includes representatives from the Federal and Provincial governments, and the Indian people. The results of their discussions may bring about some changes in wild rice policy and provide future direction for wild rice production in Ontario.

10. SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

The following table summarizes the targets to be achieved in the Ignace District by the year 2000. The figures have been rounded, recognizing that a finite degree of preciseness at this broad level of detail is not realistic. The targets reflect the mix of resource activities to be carried out within the District. Strategies indicating how these various targets will be achieved have been discussed previously in the Resource Policy section.

TABLE 4 TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

District Program	Targets (Year 2000)
Aggregate	n/a
Agriculture	protect Classes 1 — 4
Bait Fishing	105,000 dozen/yr
Commercial Fishing	65,000 kgs/yr
Cottaging	100 new lots
Crown Land Recreation	n/a
Forestry (conifer)	761,000 net merchantable cubic metres/yr
Hunting (harvest)	
Moose	700 moose/yr
Bear	150 bear/yr
Mining	While no target was assigned to the District, almost all of the high, moderate and low mineral potential Crown land remains available for exploration.
Peat	n/a
Provincial Parks	6,000 day use opportunities; 16,000 car camping opportunities; 12,000 non-wilderness opportunities; one earth science feature; and partial representation of one landscape unit.
Roads and Modified Management Areas	n/a
Rural Residential	n/a
Sport Fishing	319,000 kgs/yr
Tourism	15 lakes identified for new tourism opportunities
Trapping	1,800 beaver/yr
Urban Development	n/a
Wild Rice	41,000 kgs/yr

D: land use areas — guidelines

The District has been divided into 14 separate areas. Each area is set apart for compatible activities. The rationale for the division of the planning area into the smaller areas is based on the premise that the activity or mix of activities in one area is significantly different from that in adjacent areas or is carried out under different conditions.

The format for presentation of each separate area consists of three parts:

a. Area Description

This identifies the location of the area, the present use and level of development, major resource values, previous commitments (eg. timber licences on Crown land) and known problems and issues.

b. Land Use Intent

This gives the general role of the area and indicates, where applicable, the priority of uses permitted on Crown land.

c. Land Use Activity

This lists the individual activities and developments on Crown land along with applicable guidelines. Ministry concerns about private land use are noted where applicable.

All areas are numbered for identification purposes. The area activity form must be read in its entirety to determine the range of uses permitted and any applicable guidelines or conditions.

Where applicable the primary and secondary uses are indicated for the area. The term primary is used to convey the meaning of priority rather than intensity or abundance of use. Secondary means that a use is permitted so long as it does not conflict with the primary use of the area. Where there is a conflict in a specific area, the primary use will normally take precedence. However, there will be instances where the secondary uses, eg. tourism, will require specific considerations in a particular portion of the area. This will require the primary use, often forestry, to adhere to the special guidelines such as the road and modified management area guidelines.

Where there is an increasing conflict with the primary use, site specific negotiations between the conflicting parties and the Ministry will attempt to resolve the conflict. Expansion of existing uses will generally be considered where it will not conflict with other uses. For example, Crown land might be made available for an individual resort to expand if its own land base is inadequate. In some areas certain uses will be permitted to expand, Crown cottaging development for example, but existing cottage use would continue unaffected. In some instances the Ministry may wish to phase out or alter existing uses. New or unanticipated land uses may be permitted on Crown land subject to individual assessment.

Land uses on private land will generally not be objected to unless otherwise specified or restricted by legislation. The Ministry recognizes that its *Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status and that land use control of private land rests with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) or designated municipalities. There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed development on private land, while in conformity with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and MMAH. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and

in accordance with Ministry policy. Therefore, where the Ministry indicates that it would prefer not to see certain land uses take place on private land, this is the position the Ministry will generally adopt when making input to official plans or zoning by-laws and when responding to the circulation for comment of private proposals by MMAH or the municipality. Such responses will be restricted to concerns within the Ministry mandate.

Additional operational and development guidelines such as those for roads and modified management areas, will be incorporated into resource management plans developed to guide activities within each area in order to prevent or reduce any conflict with other uses, especially the primary and secondary uses. Where land tenure documents are granted, they will contain similar conditions for the same purposes.

IGNACE DISTRICT

LEGEND

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Kilometres 10 0 10 20



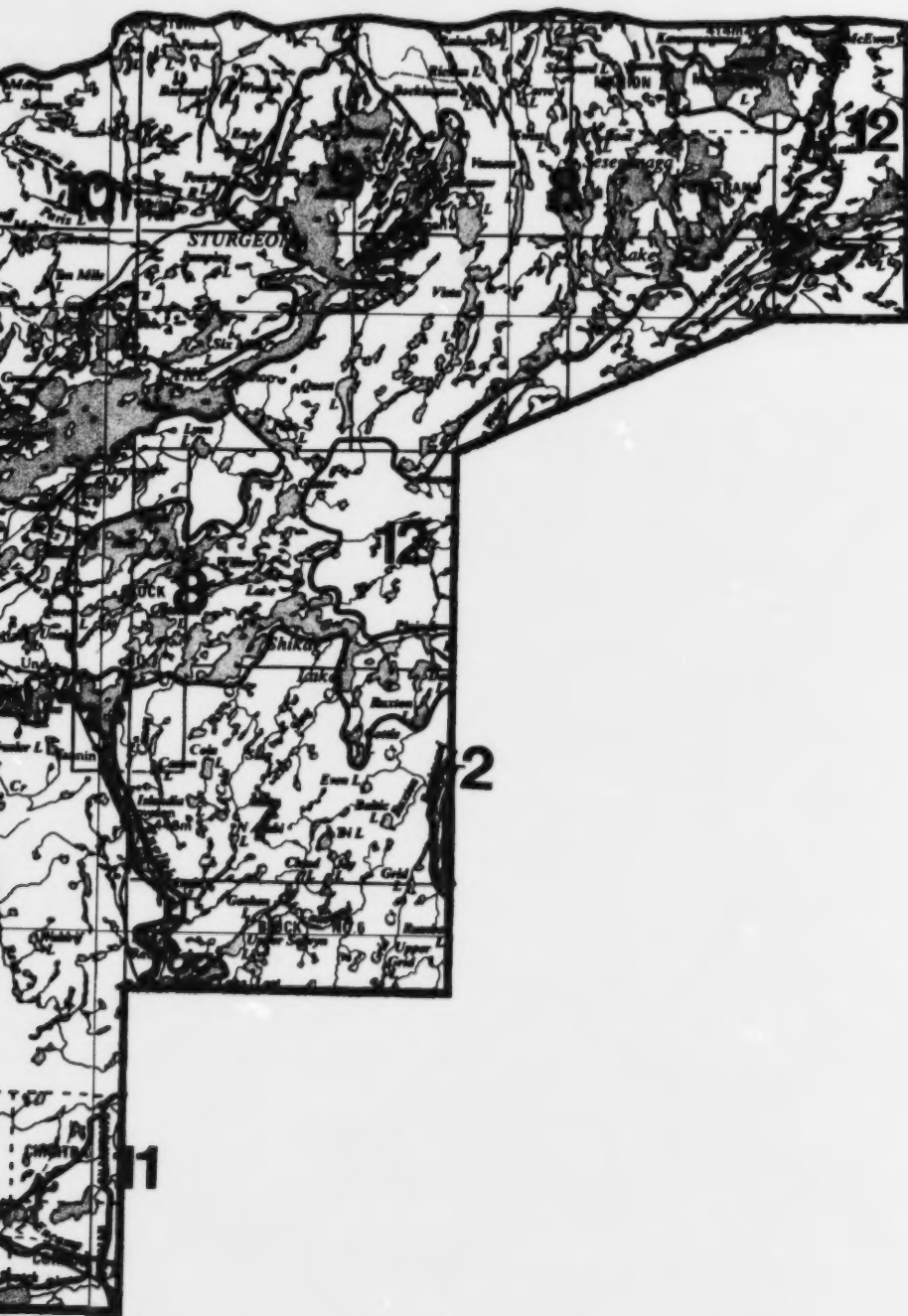
_____ Area Boundary

6

Area Reference Number

Map 2





For larger scale map see back pocket

1. TURTLE RIVER

a. Area Description

Located along the southwestern edge of the Ignace District and parts of the Fort Frances District, this area includes a part of the Turtle River canoe route. The Ignace portion of this area is some 11,000 hectares in size. Presently, the waterway is important for Crown land recreation.

Small, scattered areas of moderate to high mineral potential and two Indian pictograph sites are found within the area. Timber harvesting in the vicinity is carried out by Great Lakes Forest Products. One third of the area has already been excluded from the English River Working Circle Forest Management Agreement. There is one osprey nest site within the area on Agimak Lake.

b. Land Use Intent

The area is being recommended for park status. The primary purpose of the park will be to

provide recreational opportunities and to protect significant natural features. It is estimated that this area can provide 10,000 non-wilderness recreation opportunities per year. Significant earth and life science features include the loess deposits south of McNamara Lake.

Due to the size of the area, and given the variety of uses that are ongoing within it, it is further recommended that most of the ongoing activities within the area be permitted to continue. The exception to this would be commercial logging which is not recommended as a continuing use. An outline of those ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation is given in the Land Use Activity section, however it must be realized that in some instances further refinement may be required.

Indian pictographs and the osprey nest site will continue to be recognized and protected as sensitive areas.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 1—TURTLE RIVER

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that existing bait fishing operations be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation			n/a
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration/extraction be permitted to continue.
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for Park Status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Tourism	x		It is recommended that existing tourism activity be permitted to continue.
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

2. BRIGHTSANDS RIVER

a. Area Description

This 23,000 hectare waterway is located near the northeasterly boundary of the Ignace District. It follows the Allenwater designated canoe route which continues into the Thunder Bay District and re-enters Ignace District southeast of Shikag Lake. The more southerly section includes an excellent braided esker system associated with a high kame knoll which alters the bedrock controlled course of the Brightsands River. The northerly section has several earth science features, including a beaded esker and deGeer or washboard moraines.

This area is important for both commercial and Crown land recreation. Four outposts and one private recreation camp are located within its boundaries. On Moberley Lake, in the southern portion of the waterway, several Indian pictographs can be found. A commercial fishery is located on Wapikaimaski Lake.

b. Land Use Intent

The area is recommended for park status. The primary purpose of this waterway candidate is to provide recreational opportunities. It is estimated that this area can provide 2,000 non-wilderness recreation opportunities per year. The area will also provide partial representation of the Sioux Lookout Bedrock Drift Complex Landscape Unit.

Due to the size of the area, and given the variety of uses that are ongoing within it, it is further recommended that most of the ongoing activities within the area be permitted to continue. The exception to this would be commercial logging which is not recommended as a continuing use. An outline of those ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation is given in the Land Use Activity section, however it must be realized that in some instances further refinement may be required.

Indian pictographs within the area will continue to be recognized and protected as sensitive areas.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 2—BRIGHTSANDS RIVER

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that existing bait fishing operations be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing	x		As Wapikaimaski Lake is not entirely surrounded by the park, commercial fishing will be allowed to continue in the area.
Cottaging		x	The one private recreation camp will be phased out in the future.
Crown Land Recreation			n/a
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration and extraction be permitted to continue.
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for Park Status.
Roads		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism	x		It is recommended that existing tourism activity be permitted to continue.
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

3. BENDING LAKE

a. Area Description

This area is located in the western portion of the District. Contained within its boundaries are the Townships of Revell, Hyndman and parts of Hodgson, Ilsley, Bradshaw and Osaquan. Portions of this area are presently under licence to Great Lakes Forest Products, which has operating units located here. In addition, there are two tourist lodges, six outpost camps, one private recreation camp, three remote cottages and a number of private cottages within the area.

Canada Land Inventory surveys indicate that this area contains some Class 2-4 agricultural land. Presently none of this land is under agricultural production. A band of moderate to high mineral potential stretches through the area. There are

two heronies and three geological sensitive areas within the Bending Lake Area.

b. Land Use Intent

The purpose of this area will be to allow timber harvesting while maintaining commercial recreation facilities. Mature to over-mature timber along the western border of this area will be made available for timber harvesting. Mining developments will also be encouraged.

In order to protect the agricultural area, no disposition for permanent developments on Class 1 to 4 lands will occur. No future expansion of cottaging or tourism facilities will be allowed on Crown land.

Sensitive areas noted above will be recognized and protected in resource management plans.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 3—BENDING LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		
Agriculture		x	No permanent disposition of Class 1-4 agricultural lands unless approved after consultation with Ministry of Agriculture and Food.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	No additional cottaging will be permitted on Crown land. Expansion on patent land will be discouraged.
Crown Land Recreation	x		120 metre modified management area along White Otter canoe route. No new access points to be developed.
Forestry	x		120 metre modified management areas will be put in place on all lake trout lakes. These include: Bending, Beak, Islets, Little Mennin, one unnamed lake (49°26', 92°13'), Stormy and Kawashegamuk Lakes.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		A 185 metre modified management area will be put in place along Hwy. 17. Existing access will be allowed to the trout lakes noted under

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
			'Forestry'. However no additional access will be permitted.
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Existing activities will be continued however, no expansion of commercial tourism facilities will be allowed on Crown land.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Harvest sites on Sangster, Oval and Pinafore Lakes and on the Wabigoon River will be protected. Current harvesting will be allowed to continue.
Urban Development		x	

4. AGIMAK LAKE

a. Area Description

Located in the southwest portion of Ignace District, this area includes most of the Township of Ignace, and parts of Osaquan, Ilsley and Hodgson townships. Further to the south, this area borders the Turtle River Candidate Waterway Park. Many trout lakes are scattered throughout. There are two bald eagle and one osprey nest sites; and one heronry in the Agimak Lake Area. Also, there are five pictographs and/or historical sites here.

This area is important for recreational purposes. The focal point is Agimak Lake, located almost

entirely within Ignace township. Agimak Lake is noted for private cottaging and tourism developments and other mixed uses. There are a total of three tourist lodges, four remote cottages, and five outpost camps located in this area.

b. Land Use Intent

The focus of this area will be to maintain the lake trout communities for continued sports fishing opportunities. Outside of the lake trout areas, timber harvesting and private recreation will be allowed to continue. No expansion of tourism and cottaging facilities will be allowed on Crown land. The nine sensitive areas noted above will be recognized and protected in resource management plans.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 4—AGIMAK LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	Future cottage development on patent land will be discouraged. No additional cottaging will be permitted on Crown land.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		120 metre modified management areas will be put in place on all lake trout lakes. These include: Raleigh, Ford, Horseshoe, Kinmoapiku, Valjean, Popeye, Belmont, Dimple, Paddy, Namaygoos, and two unnamed lakes 49°16', 91°58', and 49°20', 91°53'.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		185 metre modified management area on Hwy. 17.
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		Management of lake trout lakes will be aimed at maintaining population levels and ensuring healthy lake trout communities.
Tourism	x		Existing developments are acceptable however no

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
			expansion of tourism facilities to be permitted on Crown land.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development	x		Allowed only within the Township of Ignace, as outlined in the Official Plan.

5. MAMEIGWESS LAKE

a. Area Description

This area, north of the Township of Ignace, extends to the English River. The area has a large number of sport fishing lakes and includes the Sandbar Lake designated canoe route.

Resident and non-resident recreation has focused on this area since about 1960. Five tourist lodges, five outpost camps, four cottage subdivisions, one remote cottage and a number of individual cottages are found in the area. Timber harvesting by Great Lakes Forest Products Limited is occurring in this area.

There are two heronies and five bald eagle nest sites within the Mameigwess Lake area. The area also has a high number of historical sites — eight pictographs and three historical quarries.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary purpose of this area will be the maintenance of existing public, private and commercial recreation facilities in harmony with existing and proposed timber harvesting operations.

Expansion of commercial tourism will be permitted in this area. New cottaging subdivisions will be provided on Sowden Lake and remote cottaging sites will be considered on five other lakes. The District's commercial fishing licences will be continued on Basket, Mameigwess, Indian, Paguchi, Barrel, and Sowden Lakes.

The eighteen sensitive areas noted above will be recognized and protected in resource management plans.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 5—MAMEIGWESS LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Existing licences to continue on Basket, Mameigwess, Indian, Paguchi, Barrel and Sowden Lakes.
Cottaging	x		Proposed Crown cottage subdivisions on Sowden Lake. Remote cottaging will be considered on Kin, Ken, Square, Arethusa, Barrel, Kukukus, Heathwalt and Mit Lakes. Lake plans are recommended for Barrel and Indian Lakes to assess their cottaging potential.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		120 metre modified management areas will be put in place on the following lake trout lakes: Mameigwess, Indian, Cecil, Paguchi, Victoria, Abamategwia, Gustason, and Pluto.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		185 metre modified management area along

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
			Hwy. 17, and a 120 metre modified management area along Hwy. 599.
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Expansion of commercial tourism facilities will be considered on Willow Narrows, Hook and Wabuska Lakes.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Wild rice sites on Dollar, Square, Mit, and Kukukus Lakes to be protected. Current harvesting to be continued.
Urban Development		x	

6. KATHLEEN/PHYLLIS LAKES

a. Area Description

This area extends along the southeastern border of the Ignace District. Included are parts of Grummett, Cathcart, McNevin, Corman and Chartrand Townships.

The White Otter designated canoe route passes through this area along the Scotch River. This area is also noted for the cottaging opportunities it provides. Crown subdivisions exist on Lower Scotch, Savoy and Encamp Lakes; remote cottages

on Kathleen, Phyllis, and Gulliver Lakes; and two private recreation camps on Nora Lake.

Some timber harvesting is occurring in this area near Cloven, Scotch, Moosehide, and Nora Lakes.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary activities in this area will be cottaging and timber harvesting. Opportunity for expansion of cottaging may be provided in this area on Encamp Lake. All existing tourism and cottaging facilities in the area will be permitted to continue.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 6—KATHLEEN/PHYLLIS LAKES

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Additional cottages may be made available on Encamp Lake pending approval from the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. One additional remote cottage to be made available on Kathleen Lake.
Crown Land Recreation	x		White Otter canoe route to have a 120 metre modified management area established.
Forestry	x		120 metre modified management areas will be put in place on the following lake trout lakes: Nora, Deerhide, Blackhole, Moosehide, Shaw, Kay, Campus, Gulliver, and two unnamed lakes (49°16', 91°45' and 49°15', 91°52').
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		A 185 metre modified management area will be established on Highway 17.
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism		x	No new development to be allowed.
Trapping	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

7. MEGIKONS/CRYSTAL RIVER

a. Area Description

This area is located in the central portion of the District and is well accessed by Highways 17 and 599 and other resource access roads. Included in this area are large blocks of patent land — Abitibi Block No. 6 and parts of Abitibi Block No. 7.

Recreational uses of the area include one tourist lodge, one campground, one outpost camp, two private recreation camps, and a cottage subdivision. This area includes parts of Great Lakes Forest Products operating units. Another extractive activity in this area is mining at Matabi Mines and Lyon Lake.

Sensitive areas are few. There is one bald eagle nest on record and one historical quarry at Bonheur.

b. Land Use Intent

The intent of this area is to encourage timber and peat extraction in harmony with Crown land recreation and commercial tourism. Existing mining operations will be maintained and mineral exploration will be encouraged. Some additional tourism recreation opportunities will be considered in this area.

The sensitive areas noted above will be recognized and protected in resource management plans.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 7 — MEGIKONS/CRYSTAL RIVER

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	No expansion of remote cottages or subdivisions is warranted.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		A 120 metre modified management area will be put in place on South Lake (lake trout lake).
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Peat extraction will be limited in the area around the Bonheur River Kame in order to enhance the viewing potential of the area.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		A 185 metre modified management area will be established along Hwy. 17 and a 120 metre modified management area will be established along Hwy. 599.
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Increased commercial tourism opportunities to be considered on Cottle Lake.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Current harvesting to be continued. Wild rice sites on Charnock, Rice, Cook, Pass, Beaver, and Swanzy Lakes and on the Grassy River to be protected.
Urban Development		x	

8. SESEGANAGA/BELL LAKES

a. Area Description

Located to the east and southeast of Sturgeon Lake, this area contains Manion and Bertrand Townships and part of Abitibi Block No. 7. The many large lakes found within this area are important for tourism recreation opportunities.

Present development in the area includes four tourist lodges, seventeen outpost camps, three private recreation camps and a number of private cottages. Bell Lake is currently under licence for commercial fishing. Timber harvesting by Great Lakes Forest Products Limited occurred in this area between 1975 and 1981, and is expected to resume within the next few years. The Allenwater canoe route runs through the southern edge of the area. Several earth science features are located in the Shikag-Pipio Lakes area. These features include loess deposits and parts of the Sioux Lookout Moraine. In the same general area are two historical sites. There is an osprey nesting site in the Glitter Lake area, and an eagle nesting

site near Cutstone Lake.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary intent of this area is to encourage commercial tourism while still allowing timber harvesting to continue. Therefore, existing commercial tourism facilities will be maintained and additional commercial tourism opportunities will be considered on several lakes. Seseganaga, Shikag, and Kawaweogama Lakes will be recognized as important tourism lakes.

Expansion of remote cottaging will be considered in this area. The commercial fishing licence on Bell Lake will be extended.

Earth science features in the Shikag-Pipio Lakes area will be documented further in order to determine their sensitivity to development. The osprey and bald eagle sites and the historical sites noted above will be recognized as sensitive areas and protected in resource management plans.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 8—SESEGANAGA/BELL LAKES

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		The existing licence on Bell Lake will be continued.
Cottaging	x		Remote cottage development to be considered on Barge, Claw, and Telephone lakes.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		120 metre modified management areas will be put in place on trout portions of Bell and Seseganaga Lakes.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Road planning in the area of Seseganaga, Shikag and Kawaweogama Lakes will aim for the protection of tourism values.
Rural Residential		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Increased commercial tourism opportunities to be considered on Quill, Post, Willow, Willet, Pipio and Squaw Lakes. Also one outpost camp location will be considered on the Empress, King, and Goodman Lake chain. Modified management areas surrounding Seseganaga, Shikag, and Kawaweogama Lakes will be aimed at the enhancement and protection of tourism values.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

9. STURGEON LAKE

a. Area Description

This area consists entirely of Sturgeon Lake and its surrounding shoreline. Existing activities include commercial tourism (10 lodges), commercial fishing, Crown land recreation (4 access points) and some private cottaging.

Sturgeon Lake is particularly important to the Ignace District because of the concentration of tourism and the lake trout fishery. The St. Anthony historic mine site is located in this area as are two heronries and one pictograph site.

b. Land Use Intent

It is recommended that the lake trout resources of Sturgeon Lake be protected. At the same time, the current level of commercial tourism and Crown land recreation is to be maintained. In order that this may be achieved, tourism and recreational facilities will be allowed to continue, however, no expansion will be allowed on Crown lands. The commercial fishing licence on Sturgeon Lake will be continued. The heronries and historic sites noted above will continue to be recognized as sensitive areas and protected in resource management plans.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 9—STURGEON LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		The present licence on Sturgeon Lake will remain.
Cottaging		x	Existing cottaging is acceptable however future cottaging on patent land will be discouraged. No Crown land will be made available for cottaging.
Crown Land Recreation	x		No new access points to be created.
Forestry	x		120 metre modified management areas will be put in place on Sturgeon and Couture Lakes (lake trout lakes).
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		A 120 metre modified management area will be established on Hwy. 599.
Rural Residential		x	Development on patent land will be discouraged.
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Existing development is acceptable however, no expansion of lodges or outposts will be permitted on Crown land. Expansion on patent land will be discouraged.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

10. STURGEON RIVER

a. Area Description

Located generally to the west of Highway 599, this area extends to the northwestern boundary of the Ignace District and includes a large block of patent land (Abitibi No. 8). The area presently provides a variety of recreational opportunities. Facilities include; five tourist lodges, a commercial campground, Crown cottage subdivisions on Wintering and Elva Lakes, two private recreation camps, four remote cottages and private cottages on Ten Mile, Penassi, Elva, Young and McLeod Lakes. Two lakes are currently under commercial fishing licence. There are four historic sites (including three pictographs), two heronries, and

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 10—STURGEON RIVER

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Existing licences will continue on Wintering Lake and Lake of Bays.
Cottaging	x		Proposed Crown cottage subdivisions on Eady and Wintering Lakes. Both of these lakes were recently burned; therefore implementation of the lake plans will be delayed until the latter half of the planning period. New remote cottaging sites will be considered on Malta and Barnard Lakes.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		120 metre modified management areas for lake trout lakes will be put in place on Six Mile, Fourbay, and one unnamed lake (50°00' 90°53').
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		120 metre modified management areas will be established along Hwy. 599 and Hwy. 642.
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Increased commercial tourism opportunities will be considered on; Conver, Handcuff, Paris and

one bald eagle nesting site within this area.

b. Land Use Intent

The focus of this area will be to accommodate Crown land recreation. Associated with this, the area will provide angling (commercial tourism and resident fishing) and hunting opportunities.

Expansion of commercial tourism facilities will be considered in this area. Similarly, the provision of remote cottage lots will be examined.

Commercial fishing licences in the area will be continued. The historic and biological sites noted above will continue to be recognized and protected in resource management plans.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
			Divided Lakes.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Current harvesting to continue. Wild rice sites on Wintering Lake are to be protected.
Urban Development		x	

11. ENGLISH RIVER

a. Area Description

This area follows the English River designated canoe route from the hamlet of English River on Highway 17 through Eva, Wabazikaskwi, and Sowden Lakes to Press Lake. Recreational facilities presently in the area are; two tourist lodges, two outpost camps, several private cottages and a private recreation camp. The area is important for local and non-resident hunting and fishing. Timber harvesting has been proposed in portions of this area.

Significant natural features have been identified. These include kames in the Barrel Lake area, sand dunes along the eastern shore of Sowden Lake, and marshes north of Highway 17, west of

Highway 599, and in the Press Lake area. In addition, the area contains seventeen historic sites including one pictograph and numerous Indian campsites. There is an eagle nesting site on Press Lake.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary purpose of this area is to provide non-wilderness recreation opportunities.

Resource management plans will recognize and protect the recreational values in the area, the natural features in the Barrel and Sowden Lakes areas, the marshes, and the historic sites noted above. The eagle nesting site on Press Lake will continue to be recognized as a sensitive area.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 11 — ENGLISH RIVER

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Aggregate extraction to be avoided within 120 metres of the high water mark. Guidelines for the protection of recreation values will be reflected in licenses and work permits.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		The existing licence on Barrel Lake will be continued.
Cottaging	x		Remote cottaging sites will be considered on Press and Wabazikaskwi Lakes.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		A 120 metre modified management area along entire length of this waterway.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Extraction to be discouraged within 120 metres of the high water mark.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Protection of recreational values to be considered significant when planning road crossings.
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Current harvesting to continue. Wild rice sites at various locations on the English River, and on Press and MacKenzie Lakes to be protected.
Urban Development		x	

12. NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY

a. Area Description

Located in the northeast section of the District, this area is transected by the Brightsands River. The area is characterized by mature forests and small, scattered sections of moderate to high mineral potential. The Graham haul road is being extended into this area in order to provide access for Great Lakes Forest Products Limited timber harvest operations. There is only one historic

site in this area; a pictograph south of Blackbird Lake. There is one private recreation camp on Arrow Lake.

b. Land Use Intent

The intent of this area is to encourage timber harvesting. Commercial fishing on Wapikaimaski Lake will be continued. The Blackbird Lake pictograph will be recognized and protected as a sensitive area in resource management plans.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 12—NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		The existing licence on Wapikaimaski Lake will be continued.
Cottaging		x	The private recreation camp on Arrow Lake will remain. No new cottage lots to be permitted.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism		x	No disposition of Crown land for outpost camps.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

13. BONHEUR RIVER KAME

undisturbed by man's action. It would be highly sensitive to denudation of vegetation.

a. Area Description

Located directly north of Burk Township, this 720 hectare recommended park consists of a kame, of 'textbook' quality which rises over 80 metres above its surroundings. The kame is largely unmodified by post glacial lake action and

b. Land Use Intent

The area is recommended for park status. The main purpose of this recommended park is to protect and represent the kame, a significant earth science feature.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 13—BONHEUR RIVER KAME

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation			n/a
Forestry		x	
Hunting		x	
Mining		x	
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing		x	
Tourism		x	
Trapping		x	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

14. SANDBAR LAKE

a. Area Description

This area includes Sandbar Lake Provincial Park and the recreational area adjacent to it. Located 12 kilometres north of the Township of Ignace, the area presently contains a Ministry of Natural Resources junior ranger camp. This area is frequently used for recreational activities such as hiking, cross-country skiing, sport fishing and camping. It contains a large and scenic stand of red pine which has one bald eagle nesting site.

b. Land Use Intent

In order to provide better quality recreation and nature interpretative opportunities it is recommended that Sandbar Lake Provincial Park be enlarged from 3,150 hectares to 5,015 hectares by the addition of the recreation area to the east of it. Also, it is recommended that the Park be changed from a Recreation to a Natural Environment Park. The bald eagle nesting site will continue to be recognized and protected as a sensitive area.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 14—SANDBAR LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that bait fishing be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation			n/a
Forestry		x	
Hunting		x	
Mining		x	
Provincial Parks	x		Existing park with recommended expansion.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism		x	
Trapping		x	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

E: application

1. METHODS OF APPLICATION

Application of the *Ignace District Land Use Guidelines* will be accomplished through the regular programs and activities of the Ministry such as:

- the planning and approval of specific Ministry development projects;
- the input to, and review of, municipal official plans, zoning by-law, plans of subdivision, consent applications and zoning orders under the *Planning Act*;
- the review of specific development proposals by other proponents on both Crown and private land;
- the selective application of restricted area orders, under the *Public Lands Act*, in areas without municipal organization;
- through specific conditions, eg. road and modified management area guidelines, incorporated in permits, licences, leases, easements, etc., issued under the authority of various Provincial acts, eg. — the *Public Lands Act*, the *Mining Act*, the *Crown Timber Act*, etc.;
- liaison and cooperation with other Government Ministries and agencies, such as the Ministries of Transportation and Communication, Environment, Tourism and Recreation, Northern Affairs, Municipal Affairs and Housing and Conservation Authorities;
- education and extension programs with private land owners, municipalities and interest groups.

It is not intended that all targets be achieved immediately. The intent is to aim for that level of achievement over the next 20 years.

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS

Ministry land use guidelines essentially indicate where certain activities might be carried out on Crown land and under what general conditions. Resource management plans, eg. forest management and operating plans, indicate how a specific activity will be carried out in the specified area and how other land uses will be considered.

All Ministry resource management plans must have regard for the intent of the approved *District Land Use Guidelines*.

3. MUNICIPAL PLANNING

The *Ignace District Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status. The control of land use on private land in municipalities is exercised by municipalities or the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing under the authority of the *Planning Act*.

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, Conservation Authorities and interest groups are key partners in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents. The *Ignace District Land Use Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the municipal planning process.

Where the *Land Use Guidelines* indicate that the Ministry wishes to influence particular land uses on private land in organized municipalities in order to work towards the achievement of Ministry objectives, this will be undertaken in consultation with municipal officials and private landowners. At this time the needs of other users will be taken into consideration.

There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed developments of private land, while in conformity with municipal planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations the Ministry will attempt to resolve the situation through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and MMAH. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with MNR policy.

In municipalities containing Crown land there could be situations where municipal planning documents may or may not permit different land uses on Crown land than those that are indicated as acceptable on Crown land in the *District Land Use Guidelines*. Where this happens, and it appears that a possible land use conflict may arise, the Ministry will consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act*.

4. OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

In addition to providing internal direction for the integration of Ministry programs, the *Ignace District Land Use Guidelines* are useful in highlighting to the public, and other agencies and levels of government what the varied responsibilities of MNR are. The document thus serves as the basis for Ministry participation in the land use planning of others. The Ministry will work closely with other agencies and groups when carrying out its programs. In some instances other agencies may assist the Ministry with application of the *Land Use Guidelines*.

There will also be occasions where the Ministry and others, another government agency for example, will have different intentions for the same area. When such situations are identified the Ministry will enter into negotiations with the other agency to arrive at an acceptable solution.

5. APPLICATION OF RESTRICTED AREA OR ZONING ORDERS

a. Under the Public Lands Act

In areas without municipal organization, the Ministry of Natural Resources may apply a restricted area order under the *Public Lands Act* to control land use on private land when it is considered that a specific use(s) would or may impact adversely on Ministry programs and would be contrary to the intent of the *Ignace District Land Use Guidelines*.

b. Under the Planning Act

In areas without municipal organization the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing may apply a zoning order under the *Planning Act*. Such orders have a purpose and effect similar to zoning by-laws prepared by councils in organized municipalities.

In addition to the input to and review of these orders, the Ministry of Natural Resources might request the imposition of an order or amendment to an existing order by MMAH.

APPENDICES

A: public consultation

As a result of the public review of the Options presented at open houses in Ignace District in June of 1982 and contained in the *Proposed Policy and Optional Plans* document, several issues surfaced as significant to individuals and interest groups from both within and outside the District. A binder containing a copy of all letters, briefs and submissions received from the public as well as the Ministry's analysis and evaluation of this

public input is available for public review at the District Office and the Ministry's public reading room at Queen's Park, Toronto.

Tables A-1 to A-4 in this appendix give the totals for the number of people who submitted comments and/or attended open houses and meetings in the Ignace District.

TABLE A-1 PHASE I — PUBLIC CONSULTATION

- Open House Participation
 - Location Ignace
 - Date December 4, 1980
 - Attendance 5
- Distribution of Phase I Document
 - At Open Houses 5
 - At Separate Meetings 0
 - By Mail or Over Counter 130

TABLE A-2 PHASE II — PUBLIC CONSULTATION

- Open House Participation
 - Location Ignace
 - Date June 10, 1982
 - Attendance⁽¹⁾ 111
- Distribution of Phase II Document
 - At Open Houses 102
 - At Separate Meetings 0
 - By Mail⁽²⁾ or Over Counter 178
 - Total 280
- Response to comment sheet —
 - Of 102 distributed at the Open House 6 were completed at the open house and 32 were subsequently returned. This gives a response rate of 37%.
 - Of 178 distributed at the District Office, 11 were completed and returned for a response rate of 6%.

(1) Includes MNR staff who were not part of planning program.

(2) There are 228 people on the planning mailing list as of September 15, 1982.

TABLE A-3 OTHER MEETINGS WITH SPECIFIC GROUPS

Date	Location	Groups Involved	Purpose	Number Attending
May 7, 1982	Ignace District Office	Parks for Tomorrow	To Obtain More Details on Monzon Report	1
July 12, 1982	Ignace District Office	Parks for Tomorrow	To Discuss Park Proposals in Phase II Document	2

TABLE A-4 INPUT RECEIVED BY REPRESENTATIVE CATEGORY AND ORIGIN

	District Planning Area	Northwestern Planning Region	Provincial	Total
Members of Parliament	—	—	—	—
Agricultural Industry	—	—	—	—
Anglers & Hunters Associations/Groups	3	—	—	3
Commercial Fishing Industry	6	1	—	7
Environmental/Parks Associations/Groups	4	—	5	9
Forest Industry	1	1	4	6
Government Agencies (including Ontario Hydro)	—	—	3	3
Individual Residents	28	6	50	84
Mining Industry	—	—	6	6
Municipalities (including Chamber of Commerce)	—	—	—	—
Native Organizations/Groups	—	—	—	—
Tourist Industry	11	2	—	13
Trapping Industry	—	—	1	1
Other (non-aligned Groups)	—	—	1	1
TOTAL	53	10	70	133
Breakdown of the types of input received:				
	Briefs	11		
	Letters	52		
	Meeting Minutes	2		
	Comment Sheets	49		
	File Memos	19		
	TOTAL	133		

B: lake trout lakes

Due to the increasing concern with the survival of lake trout both within the Ministry (see *Lake Trout: Fragile* — a 1982 MNR pamphlet) and internationally, and the fact that MNR is the trustee of 20 percent of the world's lake trout resource, every lake trout lake is important and needs protecting in Ontario. The 1980 Stock Concept International Symposium reinforced the concern with losing genetic stocks of fish. Lake trout which have adapted to a fish community of top predators such as walleye and pike are genetically different than those lake trout which are the major predator. The need to protect lake trout fisheries which comprise a small portion of the total sports fish harvest is just as important as those lakes where lake trout are the predominant species and make up a major percentage of the harvest.

In most cases, the lake trout basin where the species are confined in late summer is the upstream basin of large lakes. In other words, water carrying silt, nutrients, etc., from shoreline development on the other basins will not be flowing into the lake trout basin. Therefore for the purpose of management in Ignace District a lake trout lake or basin is defined as: a lake or basin which supports lake trout and for which the prime management objective is the continued existence of lake trout, at least at present population levels, through a management program which may include control of fishing pressure and shoreline development (cottaging, outpost camps, mining, logging), and maintenance of water quality.

The following lakes are recognized as lake trout lakes in Ignace District:

Name	Name	Lat. & Long.
Abamategwia	South	
Angel	Sturgeon	
Cecil	Victoria	
Gulliver	Balmoral	
Kay	Bell	
Mameigwess	Belmont	
Paguchi	Bending	
Pluto	Campus	
Shaw	Coutoure	
Six Mile	Dibble	
Dimple	Raleigh	
Fourbay	Seseganaga	
Horseshoe	Valjean	
Indian	Deerhide	49°15' 91°51'
Islets	No Name	49°16' 91°58'
Kinmoapiku	No Name	50°00' 90°53'
Little Mennin	Black Hole	49°16' 91°49'
Moosehide	No Name	49°16' 91°45'
Namaygoos	No Name	49°20' 91°53'
Nora	Fawn	49°15' 91°52'
Popeye	No Name	49°26' 92°13'
Paddy	Little Long	49°17' 91°52'
Ford	Stormy	
Kawashegamuk		

c: tourism lakes

Within the District 86 lakes are recognized as tourism lakes. These lakes have an outpost camp or main base lodge, or they play a significant role

in tourism and therefore, warrant particular protection and management.

D: forest management agreements

The Ministry's forestry program is one of the major means of implementing the government's commitment to strong economic development in Ontario. The forest management agreements (FMA's) were developed to ensure a productive forest land base in perpetuity for the long-term health of the forest products industry. As with parks system planning, there is a relationship between these agreements and land use planning.

It is planned that, over the next five to seven years, the bulk of the land base presently under licence to the nine major forest companies will be subject to forest management agreements.

The Ministry undertook a review of the FMA process in 1981 which allowed it to make some technical adjustments. The review revealed that the process used to deal with land use issues arising from FMA's is generally sound, and provided the opportunity to involve the public in the process.

Once land use guidelines are in place, they will provide the base from which FMA's will be developed. For those FMA's which have been completed during 1982, prior to the completion of *District Land Use Guidelines*, District staff will initiate development of a general land use map covering the FMA area.

This land use map will show those areas of the existing licence where forestry operations will be generally permitted. They will also indicate where, to ensure the continuing success of resource management programs, forestry operations may be restricted (eg. caribou range), and where they may be prohibited (eg. shorelines reserves along canoe routes).

The map will be developed from direction provided by the strategic land use plans, the information provided through the district planning process to date, and ministry staff's general knowledge of the areas. It will then form the basis of negotiation with the company for areas to be excluded from the FMA or subject to special management prescriptions.

The candidate FMA area, together with maps and relevant background data will then be made available for public review and comment. After public review and comment, if required, the Ministry and the company will undertake any necessary revisions to the FMA area.

GLOSSARY

Age Class

One of the intervals into which the range of age of trees growing in a forest is divided for classification or use, usually intervals of 20 years (i.e. 1—20, 21—40, 41—60, 61—80, 81—100, 101—120, 121+).

Angler-day

Any amount of fishing effort in a day by one person constitutes one angler day.

Annual Allowable Cut

The amount of forest product, however measured, that can be cut in a given year under sustained yield management.

Annual Available Wood Supply

The estimated volume of wood available per year as determined by the allowable cut, in area, reduced by operating and natural constraints, i.e., fire, roads, reserves, parks, etc.

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI)

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study, or education.

Back-Country Recreation

Overnight travel through a natural area by generally non-mechanical means (i.e., canoeing or hiking).

Barren and Scattered

Productive forest land which, because of natural or artificial disturbance, contains (as determined by air photo interpretation) only scattered trees or no recognizable trees at all with either shrub cover or bare soil. Treatment may result in restoration of some areas to productivity.

Candidate Park

An area identified in Ministry of Natural Resources land use guidelines which may be given official status as a provincial park at some time in the future.

Capability

The natural ability of an area to provide continuous opportunity for benefits under an assumed level of management.

Capacity

The upper limit to which an area of land, or water, may be used or developed without an undesirable change taking place in the environment. Also called carrying capacity.

Coldwater Habitat

Waterbodies having characteristics that support coldwater fish species, such as trout, whitefish and ciscoe.

Commercial Fishing

The taking for sale of fish other than game fish, by means of any hook-line, trolling line, spear, minnow-trap, dip-net, gill-net, hoop-net, pound-net, seine-net, trammel-net, trap-net, or trawl-net.

Crown Land

All land (including land under water) held by the Province; both land which has never been sold and land which has been reacquired.

Drift Complex

A mixture of several morphologic units comprised of any rock material such as boulders, till, gravel, sand or clay transported by a glacier and deposited by or from the ice or by or in water derived from the melting of ice.

Drumlin Field

A specific area containing elongated, smooth, stream-lined ridges with long axis parallel to the direction of ice movements.

Earth Science Features

The physical elements of the natural landscape, created by the earth's processes and distinguished by their composition, structure and internal and external form.

Forest Management Agreement

A contractual agreement between the Crown and

certain forest companies whereby a company undertakes forest management practices (roads, harvesting, regeneration and forest tending) on behalf of the Ministry of Natural Resources. The purpose of the Forest Management Agreement is to provide for a continuous supply of forest products to the Agreement-holder and to ensure the forests are harvested and regenerated on a sustained yield basis.

Furbearers

Animals having commercially valuable pelts including beaver, mink, marten, otter, muskrat, fisher, fox, raccoon, wolf and lynx.

Goal

A general purpose to which the Ministry aspires.

Gross Merchantable Volume

The amount of wood remaining after the volume of tops, limbs and stumps is deducted from the gross total volume with no deduction for defect.

Habitat

The place or type of site where an animal or plant naturally or normally lives.

Hazard Land

Land, which because of its physical characteristics in combination with its location present a risk for its occupants including loss of life, property damage and social disruption (e.g., flooding).

Historical Park

A park area selected to represent the distinctive historical resources of the Province in an open space setting, and protected for interpretive, educational and research purposes.

Integrated Resource Management

The co-ordination of resource management programs to ensure that conflicts are minimized and that management which would benefit several programs is encouraged. Integrated resource management encourages multiple use, but recognizes that in some circumstances management of areas for a single purpose will be necessary.

Interim Use

Land and resource use and management practices which are permitted to occur over a period of time prior to the initiation of another identified use.

Kame

A mound composed chiefly of gravel or sand, whose form is the result of original deposition modified by settling during the melting of glacier ice against or upon which the sediment accumulated.

Lake Productivity

The rate of fish production in a waterbody determined largely by nutrient and energy inputs and exploitation levels.

Landscape Unit

An area of land characterized by a distinctive pattern of relief, geology, geomorphology and associated vegetation.

Land Use Guidelines

A document which displays direction concerning the use of land and water in a defined area. It identifies where and how the Ministry intends to achieve its objectives in a specific district through the use of Crown land and through influencing the use of private land.

Land Use Planning

A process which culminates in a direction regarding the use of land.

Life Science Features

Include plants, animals, site conditions, biotic communities and systems of these features that typify the site districts and site regions of Ontario.

Management

The judicious use of means to achieve ends. Management may have various levels of intensity.

Management Unit

A forest area under one ownership or assigned rights to the timber thereon, organized for efficient administration and control and operated according to one management plan.

Moraine

An accumulation of glacial drift having constructional topography independent of control by the surface on which the drift lies.

Multiple Use

A resource management or planning concept applied to very large areas to indicate that all basic uses are accommodated. Typically, two or more uses may occur on the same general area at the same time or in sequence.

Natural Environment Park

An area incorporating outstanding recreation landscapes with representative natural features and historical resources to provide high quality recreational and educational experiences.

Nature Reserve

An area selected to represent the distinctive natural habitats and landforms of the Province, and protected for educational and research

purposes to benefit present and future generations.

Net Merchantable Volume

The volume remaining after the deductions for defect are subtracted from the gross merchantable volume.

Objective

A quantifiable end result to be achieved.

Opportunity

A measure of recreation supply. It is used to describe the number of times a resource or facility can be used (occasions of use) in a given time period. An opportunity is considered not to be greater than one day.

Optimum Sustainable Yield

The concept refers to the maximum level of resource harvest which can be sustained on a long-term basis without causing detrimental effects to the resource base.

Order-in-Council Licence

A licence granted by the Minister of Natural Resources with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council to harvest timber from Crown lands and subject to the terms and conditions of the *Crown Timber Act*.

Park Reserve

An area withdrawn from land disposition for future consideration for provincial park purposes.

Patented Lands

Land transferred from Her Majesty the Queen in the Right of Ontario to an individual, company or corporation in perpetuity.

Policy

A decision concerning the objectives to be achieved and the means of achieving them.

Production Forest

An area of productive forest land dedicated to the growing of merchantable timber or the production of other forest products.

Program

An activity undertaken by the Ministry to provide a service or manage a particular resource.

Public Land

Any land owned or administered by a public body or agency. It includes federal, provincial and municipally owned lands and lands held by agencies such as parks commissions and conservation authorities.

Recreation Park

An area which supports a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities for large numbers of people in attractive surroundings.

Regeneration

The renewal of a forest crop by natural or artificial means, also refers to the new crop obtained.

Remote Cottage Site

An individual site for cottaging purposes. Ownership is restricted to Ontario residents and can be granted by Land Use Permit or Crown Lease. There is no commitment to allow existence beyond ten years from the date of issue, therefore cottages are restricted in size. As well, "remoteness" is not guaranteed.

Resident

A resident of Ontario. "Local resident" is a resident of the Ignace Planning Area.

Resource Management

The control and co-ordination of the use of resources to achieve specific ends. Commonly applied in particular to natural resources.

Resource Management Plan

A plan by which the policies, objectives and targets usually of an individual program (except in the case of an integrated resource management plan) are implemented for a specific resource; i.e., timber, fish, etc.

Rotation Age

The number of years required to establish and grow timber crops to a specified condition of maturity.

Sensitive Area

A place that contains features of value whose preservation is the main management objective. Also referred to as special areas.

Sequential Use

Where one use is followed by another in time.

Site Class

A measure of relative productive capacity of a site for timber production. The average height at a given age is generally the basis for classification.

Site District

A subdivision of a site region based on a characteristic pattern of physiographic features which distinguish fairly large areas from one another.

Site Region

An area of land within which the response of vegetation to the features of landform follows a consistent pattern. Each specific type of land (defined in terms of the relief, texture and petrography of geologic materials, depth to bedrock and drainage conditions) within a specific region has its characteristic plant succession.

Sport Fish

For the purpose of this document sport fish are the top predator species sought after by anglers.

Strategy

Planned actions or measures to achieve a desired end.

Sustained Yield

A policy, method or plan of management implying continuous production with the aim of achieving, at the earliest practical level, an appropriate balance between net growth and harvest, either by annual or longer periods.

Target

A quantified end to be achieved or completed by a specific date.

Waterway Park

An outstanding recreational water route with representative natural features and historical resources which provides high quality recreational and educational experiences.

Wetlands

Lands which are permanently or seasonally covered with shallow water and where distinctive soil conditions, plant and wildlife communities develop. These include wetland forests, wetland thickets, marshes, bogs and fens.

Wilderness Park

A substantial area where the forces of nature are permitted to function freely, and where visitors travel by non-mechanized means and experience solitude, challenge and personal integration with nature.

Working Circle

A division of a forest management unit for a specific reason which requires a calculation and allocation of the allowable cut separate from the calculation for the remainder of the management unit.

Working Group

Tree stands having the same predominant species, and managed under the same rotation and broad silvicultural system.

Work Plan

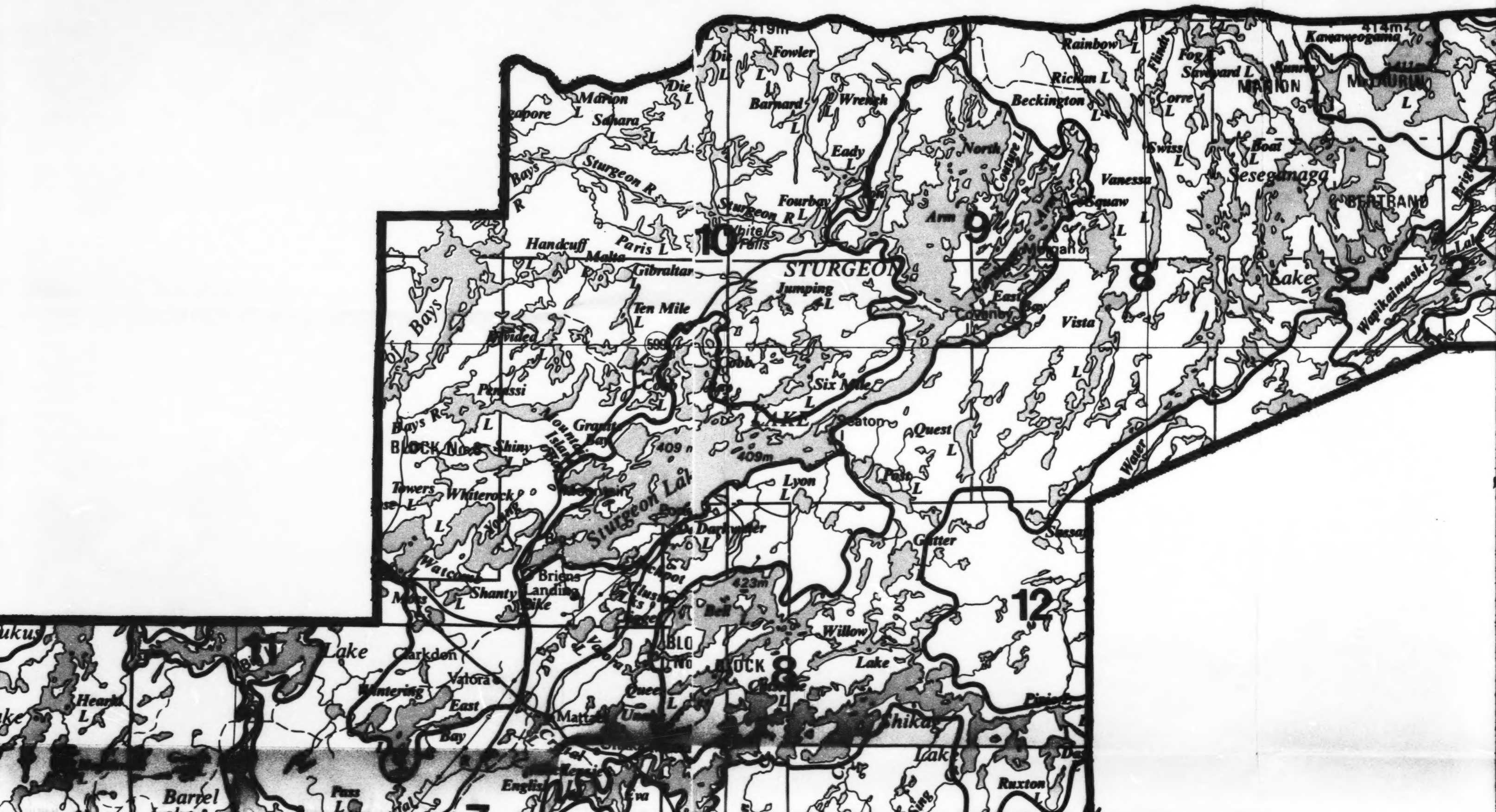
A plan prepared annually which defines what management activities are to be undertaken for that year.

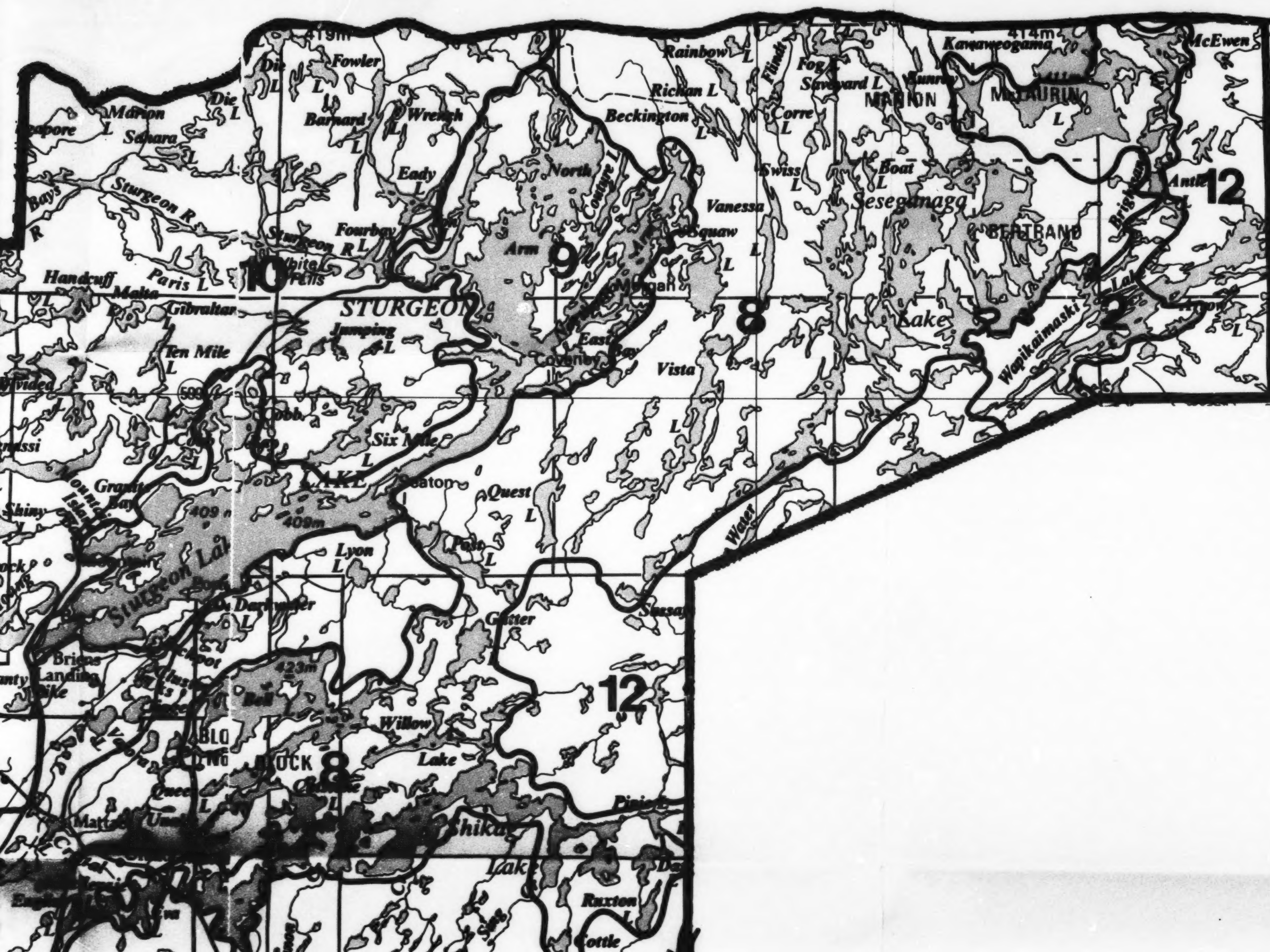
IGNACE DISTRICT

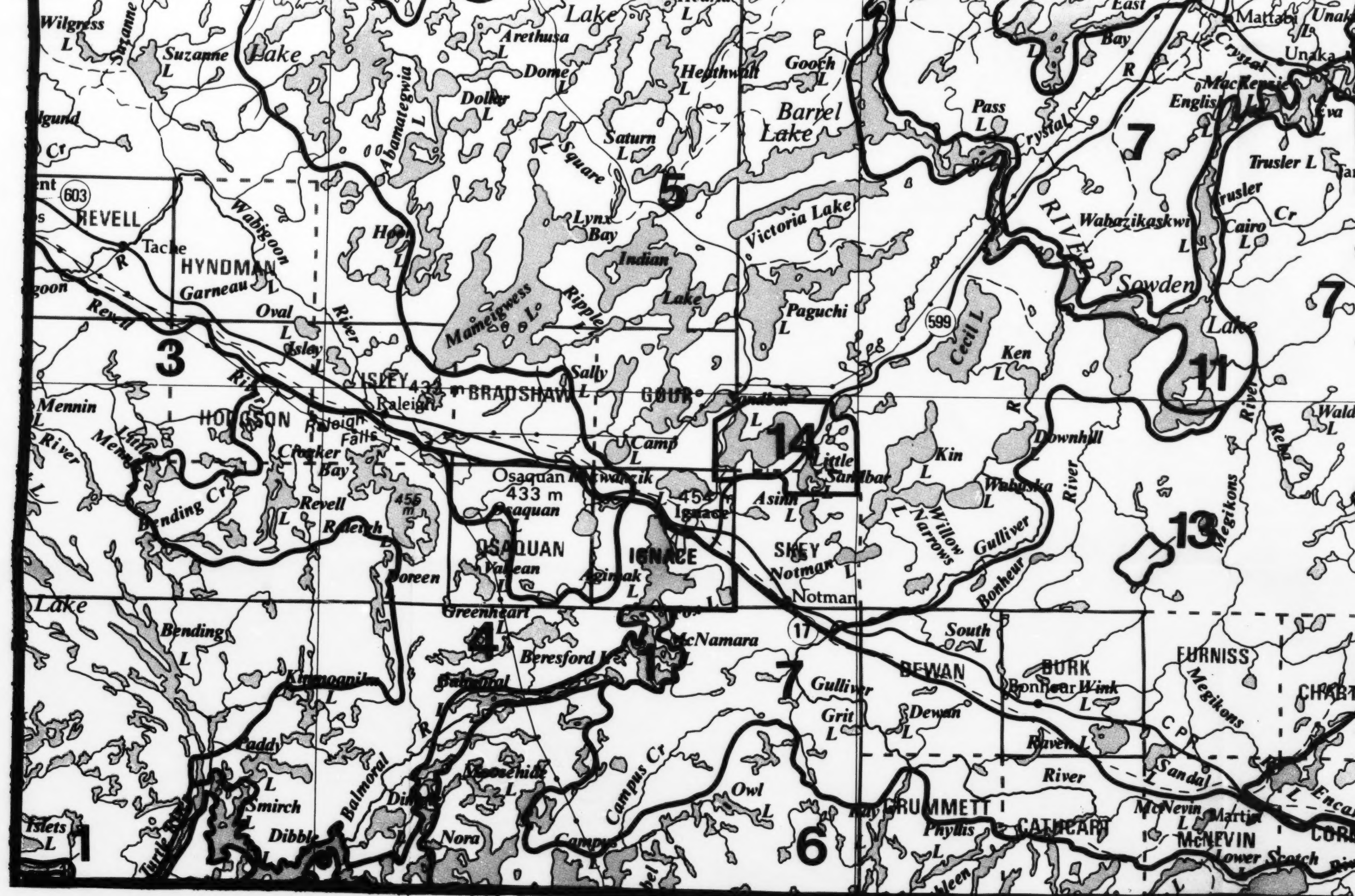
Area Designation

APRIL 1983



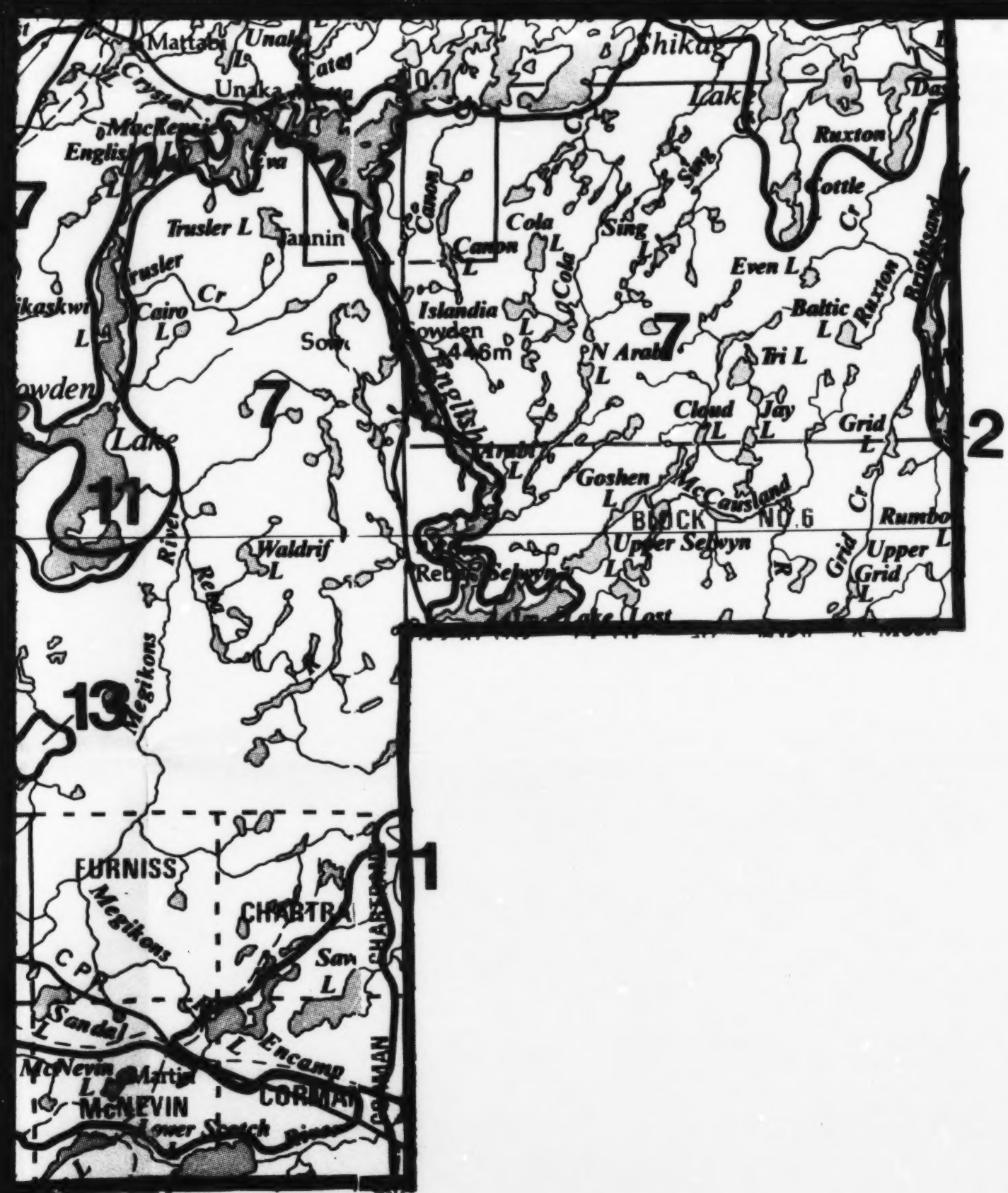






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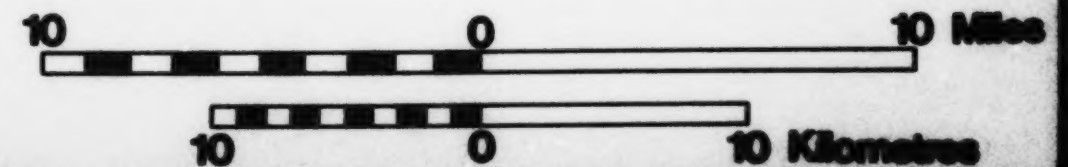
Ontario



LEGEND

— Area Boundary

6 Area Reference Number



POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL

